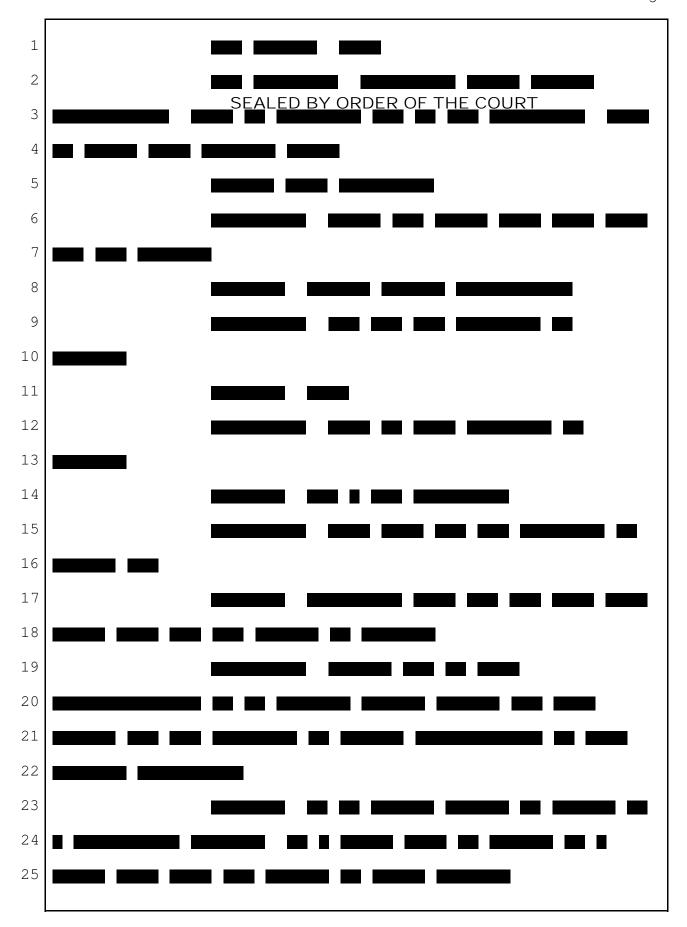
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1
              IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
               FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
2
                        MARSHALL DIVISION
3
   FUNCTION MEDIA, LLC
                                    Civil Docket No.
                                    2:07-CV-279
4
  VS.
                                    Marshall, Texas
5
                                    January 20, 2010
   GOOGLE, INC.
                                    1:20 P.M.
6
                    TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL
 7
              BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHAD EVERINGHAM
                 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
8
9
   APPEARANCES:
10
  FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:
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   APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE:
22
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2.3
                           Official Court Reporters
                           100 East Houston, Suite 125
24
                          Marshall, TX
                                          75670
                           903/935-3868
   (Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography,
   transcript produced on CAT system.)
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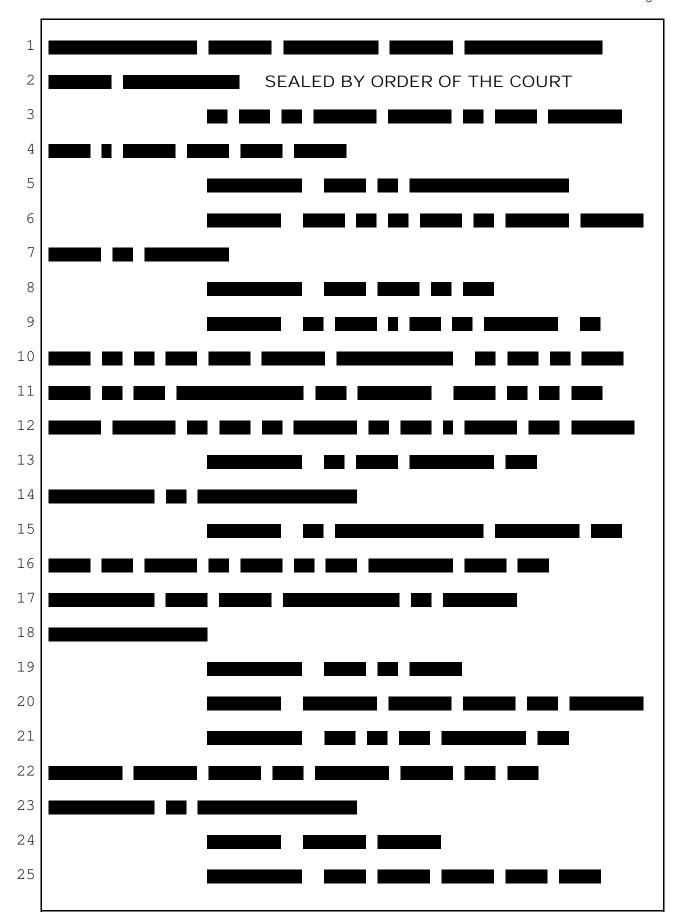
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1
   APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
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3
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4
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10
                          Gillam & Smith
11
                          303 South Washington Avenue
                         Marshall, TX 75670
12
                       PROCEEDINGS
13
                  COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise.
14
15
                  (Jury in.)
16
                  THE COURT: Please be seated.
17
                  MR. TRIBBLE: May we approach, Your
18
  Honor?
19
                  (Bench conference.)
20
                  MR. TRIBBLE: We have a nine-minute video
   depo, but it's their tax guy to talk about the U.S.
22
  international issues, so we've agreed with them to close
  the courtroom for this depo.
                  THE COURT: Okay. Let me go ahead
24
25
  and do it, then, all right?
```

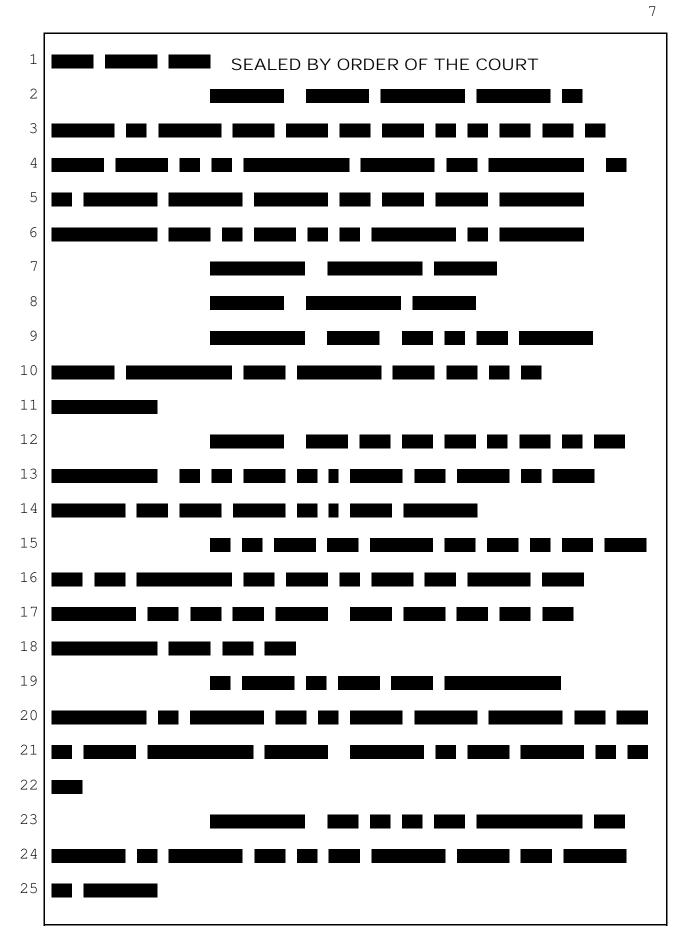
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1
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
2
                  THE COURT: Well, Mr. Tribble, come here.
3
  And also, can you bring your -- your exhibit man up
  here, your co-counsel, that -- just in chambers. Bring
5
  him up here and get Ms. Candido up here and put on the
   record the objections I had sustained in chambers.
6
7
                  MR. VERHOEVEN:
                                  Should we go right now?
8
                  THE COURT: I can do it right now.
9
                  MR. TRIBBLE: No, I think it's fine to do
10
   it now.
11
                  THE COURT: Okay.
12
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Or we can do it later.
13
                  THE COURT: Well, tell you what. For
  purposes of the record, we had an in-chambers conference
14
15
   off the record before we came in here today related to
16
  demonstratives. And what I told Ms. Candido was that
   she can tender me those demonstratives that she had
17
18
   objections to, and I would overrule them for the record,
19
   or I would give her a running objection, whatever she'd
2.0
   like.
                  What I'm telling you is I'm going to let
21
   you play your -- your depositions without -- with the
22
   understanding that her objections to them are preserved,
23
24
   okay?
25
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Understood.
```

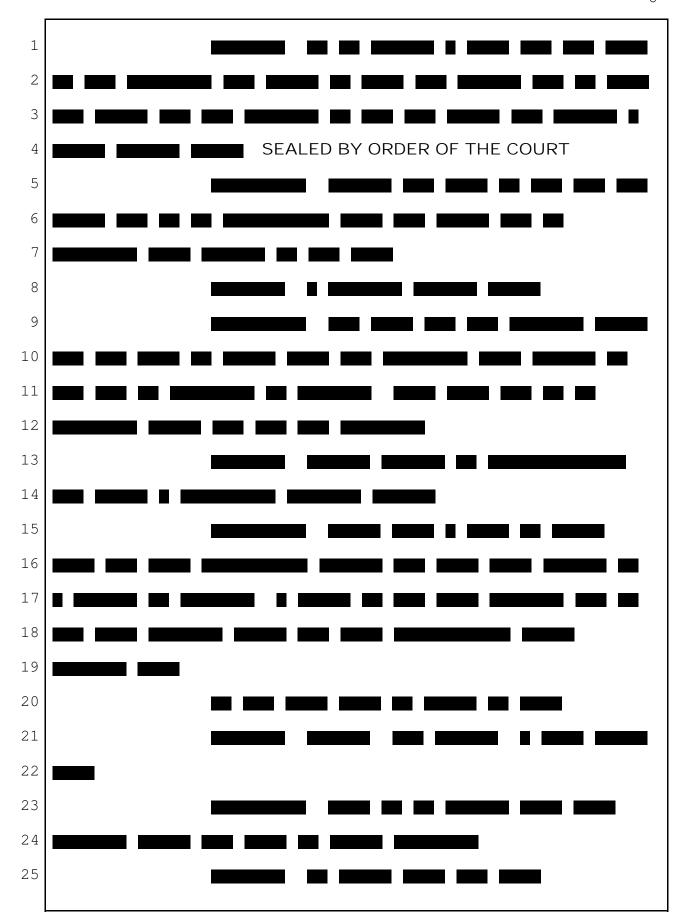
1 THE COURT: They were timely made. 2 don't know the extent to which this gets into the same 3 issues. I just don't want her to think that she waived her objections, okay? 5 MR. VERHOEVEN: Okay. 6 THE COURT: If she wants to follow up with the copies of the slides that are going to be used 8 in Mr. Bratic's testimony, that's fine, too. 9 MR. VERHOEVEN: Maybe we'll do that just 10 to make sure. 11 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. 12 MR. VERHOEVEN: Okay. Thank you. 13 (Bench conference concluded.) 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 Ladies and Gentlemen who are seated in 16 the courtroom, I've got another issue that the parties 17 have agreed and the Court has considered it. It's going 18 to become necessary again to close the courtroom during 19 the testimony that's about to be displayed to the jury. 20 So if you could leave at this time. And, once again, I 21 will try to keep these closures as brief as possible. 22 And I'll have the court security officer notify you 23 immediately when the courtroom is reopened. 24

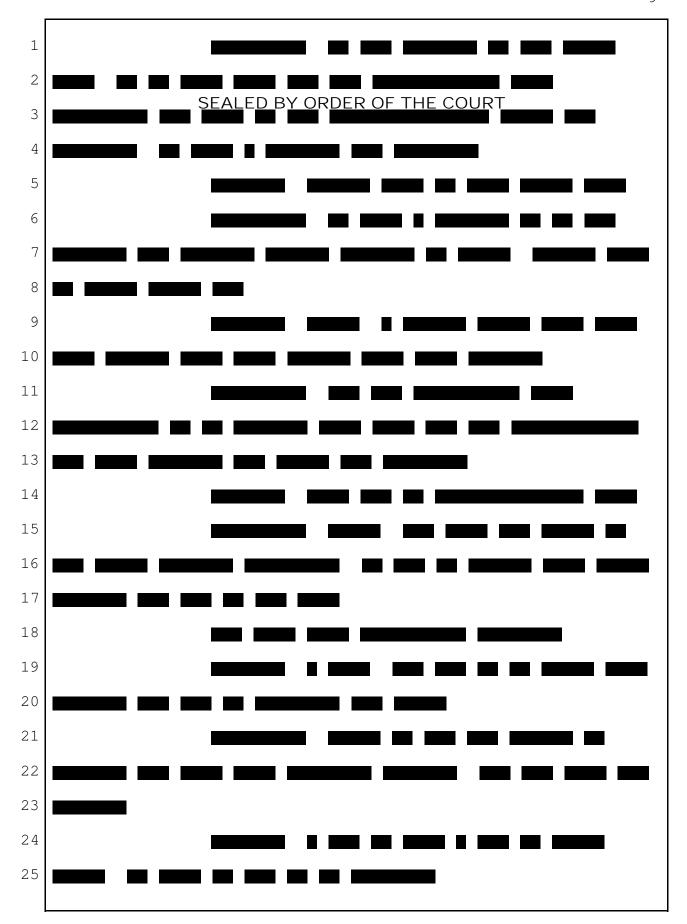
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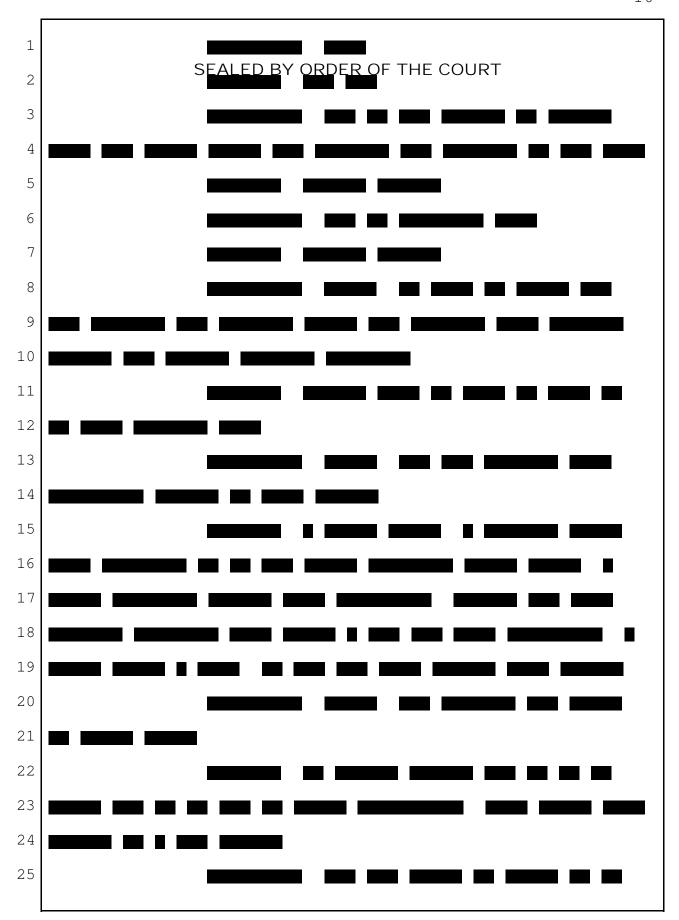




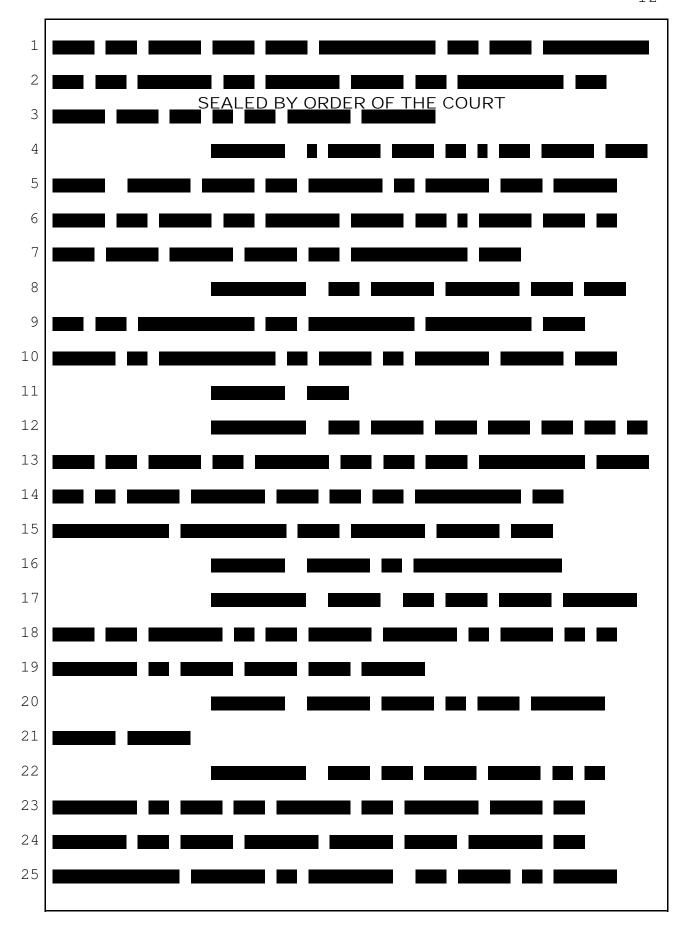


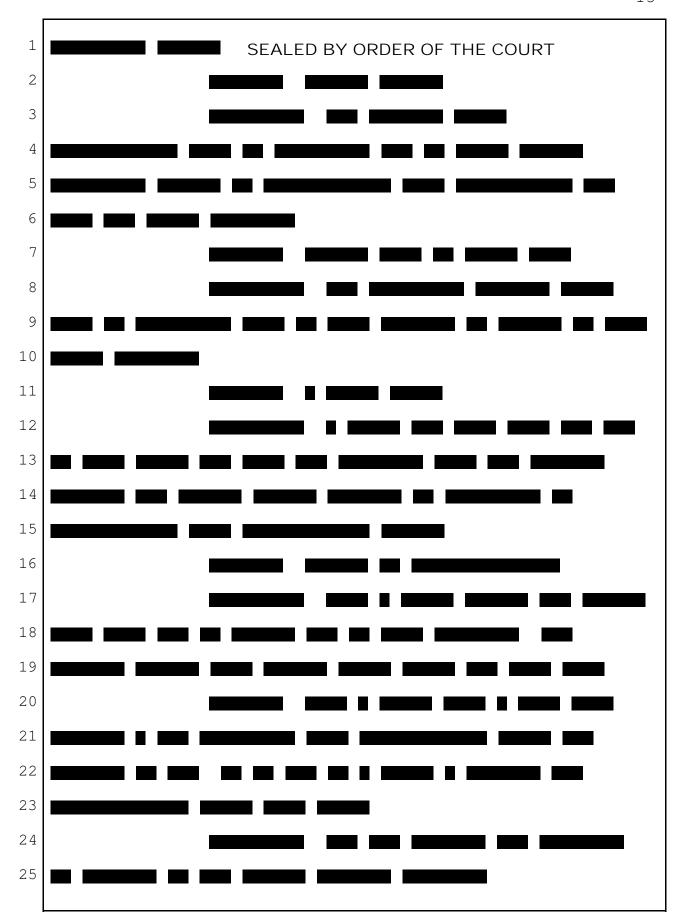












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19	
20	MR. PARKER: Your Honor, the Plaintiff
21	calls Lucinda Stone.
22	THE COURT: Ms. Stone, come around. If
23	you'll please pull the microphone toward you and keep
24	your voice up and speak into the microphone.
25	LUCINDA STONE, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. PARKER:

1

2

3

4

- Q. Would you introduce yourself, please, ma'am.
- A. My name is Lucinda Stone.
- 5 Q. Are you nervous?
 - A. I'm sorry?
- 7 Q. Are you nervous?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. This -- this will be very brief. I only have
- 10 a few questions.
- The jury's heard that you live in Tyler,
- 12 correct?
- 13 A. Yes. We've been there about five years.
- Q. What do you do in Tyler?
- 15 A. I run our internet business called
- 16 virtualcities.com.
- Q. Well, the jury's heard that -- the name of
- 18 that company before, and I'm going to try to avoid
- 19 repeating what they've heard from Mr. Dean.
- 20 Can you just go ahead and quickly refresh our
- 21 memories about what Virtual Cities is?
- 22 A. Sure. Virtual Cities is a lodging directory
- 23 where bed and breakfasts, country inns, small hotels,
- 24 and vacation rentals and dude ranches can present their
- 25 facilities.

As a side to that, we have a large recipe site that has over 6,000 recipes from innkeepers, chefs, and culinary professionals.

- What -- what are your day-to-day duties and responsibilities?
- I basically run the business. I do all of the accounting. I work with customer service with our property owners. I do the artwork, the presentation of our web pages, and the upkeep of our website.
- The jury heard yesterday one of Google's counsel asking Mr. Dean about selling Virtual Cities, and I don't remember whether it was '96 or '97 back in 13 there.

14 Do you recall that?

15 Yes, I do. Α.

Α.

1

2

3

4

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6

10

11

12

17

- 16 Q. Can you explain that?
- brother-in-law, and he was going to lend it to him. 19 Michael felt he needed some sort of a collateral or 20 compensation for that loan. So it was with the premise 21 that we would buy it back from him at a certain time.

The money -- the \$4,000 came from Michael's

- 22 But he actually sold it to his brother for \$4,000 with the deal that he could buy it back? 2.3
- 24 Α. Yes.
- 25 -- is that correct? Q.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Was the money paid back and did you get the
- 3 company back?

4

5

- A. Yes.
- Q. Did that company ever own these patents?
- 6 A. No, it did not.
 - Q. Has it ever owned these patents?
- 8 A. It has not.
- 9 Q. Did it own your bed and breakfast advertising
- 10 internet directory?
- 11 A. No, it did not.
- 12 Q. When did you first meet Michael Dean?
- 13 A. Michael and I met in 1974. He was building
- 14 homes in Santa Cruz, and I was visiting a neighbor
- 15 across the street, and they introduced us.
- Q. Okay. Well, let's -- let's talk a little bit,
- 17 then about your -- your early background.
- 18 Where did you grow up and where did you go to
- 19 high school?
- 20 A. I grew up in Saratoga, which is part of
- 21 Silicon Valley, which when I was a kid, they used to
- 22 call it Santa Clara Valley, in Northern California, and
- 23 I went to -- I graduated from Saratoga High School.
- Q. What did you do after graduating?
- 25 A. I took some college courses. I was a

- 18 housewife for a while, and then I got involved in the 2 community. I started working. And I worked in a public library and a college library for about eight years, and 3 then I got into nonprofit charity work. 5 Okay. What sort of nonprofit and charity Q.. work? 6 I was -- I got involved with children 8 services, and I worked briefly for a public radio 9 station. My real love was the children services. I 10 became -- or -- I became a development director for Mount St. Joseph-St. Elizabeth Home for Unwed Teenagers 11 and Abused Girls in San Francisco, and then I also 12 13 worked as a development director for Sunny Hill's 14 Children Services in Marin County. 15 What is a development director? Q. 16 We are in charge of all of the funding for the Α. 17 agency. So that would include grant writing, capital 18 campaigns, working with volunteers, doing the special
 - events, all -- and the publicity and the marketing of the agency.
 - Do you have any children? 0.
- 22 I have three kids. Jessica, Genevieve, and Α. 23 Roger.
- 24 What about grandchildren? Ο.

20

21

25 I have two grandchildren. I have a grandson, Α.

- Christopher, who is serving our country in Iraq right now, which we pray for every day. I have -- excuse 2 3 me -- a little nervous here. I have a grandson who's seven, Cory, and one 4 5 on the way. So what did you do, then, after you worked for 6 these charities that you mentioned? 8 A. I also did a little bit of grant research for suicide prevention in San Francisco and also the American Heart Association. I volunteered for the March 10 of Dimes, and then I became Executive Director of Big 11 12 Brothers/Big Sisters in Sonoma County, California. 13 Q. Okay. Did you do any work in the political 14 area? 15 I worked for a political consulting firm for a while, and thankfully, it's about the time I met 16 Michael, and he had decided to get involved in the 17 18 internet. 19 0. You didn't prefer the political consulting? 20 Α. No. 21 And you -- you met Michael again, is that it? 22 About that time? A. We ran into each other again in 1994, and 2.3
- Q. And was it about that time that you began

we've been together ever since.

virtualcities.com? 1 2 Α. Yes, it is. What -- what is it or what was it that 3 interested you and interested Michael about the 4 5 internet? Everything. I mean, it was such a new 6 Α. frontier. And from my experience in working with -- in 8 a library, I knew that people were hungry for -- to have that information at their fingerprints. So it was just 10 an exciting place to start out in those days, and it was 11 very new. 12 You had dial-up modems that went kind of 13 (makes sound), and you waited for pages to come up. it also was a great blending of my talents, because I 14 15 worked in libraries so I was good at organizing 16 information. And then the work I did for charity and marketing and working with the media and promoting, it 17 18 just fit together really well. 19 And Michael and I worked really well, too, 20 because he was so enthusiastic and ready to experiment

21 with a new -- new frontier. 22 Did you and Mr. Dean eventually come up with

- an idea that you thought you might get a patent on?
- 24 Α. Yes, we did.

23

25 The jury has seen those patents in some detail. Why don't you just go ahead and in general describe yours and Mr. Dean's idea to the jury in your own words, the idea that you thought could become a patent.

A. Our patents cover where a seller can go into a real simple interface, a seller/advertiser. They can choose various media venues to advertise with. They can input information that will end up creating an ad, and that would get into a central processor that also had the information from the media venue of all the criteria that a media venue would want.

From having a website of our own, we knew how important it was to have the look and feel throughout your pages. And so we thought it was very important that a seller could do this in one easy manner, and a media venue could accept these ads without having to worry about whether they fit within their page.

- Q. Okay. Well, what was wrong with the old way of doing things?
- A. It was pretty cumbersome. For one thing, a seller -- like with our innkeepers, for instance, when we were talking with them, if they had to advertise with us, they had to know what the criteria is, what kind of information we wanted from them, and then they had to provide that.

If they had to make a change, like in the early days with companies going in and out of business on the internet, a lot of them were changing their e-mail address quite a bit, so they would have to call us and tell us to change it.

It was the same with if they advertised -- if they were smart, they advertised on a whole bunch of different websites. So each place that they advertised, they had to do the same thing over and over again. They had to find out what that -- that web page needed. They had to give it to that website company. And then if they had a change, they had to contact all of us all over again.

So it was very cumbersome, and we thought that our patent would address that issue. On the other side of it, if you had a website and you wanted to accept advertisements, you either had to accept the ad the way it was, because there were companies that distributed like banners that all looked alike, or you had to contact each of those advertisers and let them know what your criteria was.

- Q. When did you and Mr. Dean come up with this idea from a timeframe standpoint?
- A. Well, it didn't happen overnight, and it took quite a bit. But we started talking about it in --

forming our idea in late 1997, and then in December, we moved to Dallas and we continued that collaboration until about August of '98.

Q. The jury's heard that after, I think, maybe

April or so in '98, Mr. Dean enrolled in some

programming classes and started working with a Mr. Hasan

on the first phase of programming.

What were you doing on this project around that period of time?

- A. Actually, Michael started taking classes in January of 2008 (sic). He started programming right away, but we -- by April is when we desired -- decided to hire Mr. Hasan, and I think we did hire him in -- in May sometime.
- During that time, Michael was the primary point person for working with the programming and all of the stuff with our new technology. And I was running the Virtual Cities business because that was the only source of the income we had at the time.
 - Q. Did you assist in the programming?
- 21 A. No. I'm not a programmer.
 - Q. So what was your involvement in the process?
- A. Once Michael was programming something and he had a piece of it done, we would review it to see if we were on the same page as far as the progress of our

1 system was. Sometimes I'd make a comment; sometimes I 2 3 wouldn't, because he was pretty good about what direction we were going in. And I also had a little bit 5 of input about the style and the look of our software. I did the artwork for the -- the software manual and 6 also for the CD that our software -- that encompassed our software. 9 Q. Did Mr. Hasan contribute in any way to the 10 idea that ultimately became the patent? 11 Α. Absolutely not. 12 His sole role was in programming; is that correct? 13 14 That's correct. Α. 15 So how did it come about, then, that you filed 16 an application for a patent or patents on this idea? 17 When Michael had finished the first phase of Α. 18 the software program and the first phase of the programming, we knew we needed to have some protection, 20 and we weren't sure what kind of a protection we needed. 21 So he called an attorney, and we were advised to get a patent for this. 22 2.3 Okay. You are listed as an inventor --24 Α. Correct. 25 Q. -- on the patent. Your role was not

- programming, but your role, as I understand your 1 2 testimony, was contributing to the development of this 3 idea, correct? Yes. Michael and I were -- it's really 4 Α. 5 wonderful, because when -- we're together all the time, but the synergy of what we can create together was a real give and take. And that was my part of it, is 8 working with him in that area. 9 Q. How many patents do you and Mr. Dean have 10 today? 11 Α. We have six. 12 Q. Okay. And which ones are you asserting 13 against Google?
- A. We're asserting two, which you've heard. It'
- 16 Q. Why are you suing Google?

the '025 and the '059.

- A. Well, they're using our idea. They're using our system and they're making a lot of money. They're making billions of dollars off of that, and we feel that the Patent Office has given us that property. They have granted us the right to keep that property, and we think that we should be compensated for that.
- Q. What did you do to try to figure out whether, in your mind, Google might be infringing your patent?
- 25 A. We looked at their system -- their -- their

```
pages online, and it took a while of investigating and
1
2
   looking at those pages. But once we looked at enough,
  there was no doubt about it; we thought they were
3
   infringing.
4
5
            Now, you were doing this --
        Q.
                  MS. CANDIDO: Objection. Move to strike.
6
7
                  THE COURT: Overruled.
8
             (By Mr. Parker) You were -- you were doing
        Q.
9
   this while you were waiting on the patent to issue; is
  that correct?
10
            We already --
11
        Α.
             You did this investigation?
12
13
             Well, we already had our parent patent, the
14
   '045. We had filed that January 10th of 2000, so we
15
   already had that. And the other two patents that we're
  asserting today had not been issued yet.
16
17
        Q. And the '045 has the same specifications and
18
   the same drawings as the '025 and '059, correct?
19
        Α.
             Yes.
20
             Ms. Stone, let me briefly turn to the question
        Q.
   of damages. You heard Mr. Dean testify about reasonable
21
   royalty, licenses, and lump sums.
22
2.3
        Α.
            Yes.
24
            Okay. Do you agree with his testimony about
25
  damages?
```

- Absolutely. 1 Α. 2 Did you have conversations with Mr. Dean back 3 in those days about whether to license your patents? Α. Yes. 4 5 If you had been approached by Google, would you have been open to licensing your patents to Google? 6 Oh, yes, we would have. 8 And what kind of license would you have 9 sought? 10 Α. Well, we were definitely interested in a running royalty. 11 12 MR. PARKER: Your Honor, I pass the witness. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. Cross-examination? 15 MS. CANDIDO: Yes. Thank you, Your 16 Honor. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. CANDIDO: 19 Good afternoon, Ms. Stone. 20 Α. Ηi.
- 18
- 21 My name is Amy Candido. I don't think we've
- 22 ever formally met.
- 2.3 I'd like to ask you first, you have -- have
- you ever study computer science?
- 25 Α. No.

```
And you mentioned before you're not a
1
        Q.
   programmer, correct?
2
3
        Α.
            Correct.
             You're not a computer engineer either?
4
5
        Α.
             No, I'm not.
             Can you read source code?
6
        Q.
7
             Parts of it, yeah, simple parts probably.
        Α.
8
        Q.
             Do you recall -- well, excuse me.
9
             I'd like to -- you had your deposition taken
10
   in this case in April 17th, 2009.
11
             Do you recall that?
             That was the first one, yes.
12
        Α.
13
             And you were asked at your deposition the same
        0.
14
   question regarding source code, and I'd like to play
15
   that answer.
16
        Α.
             Okay.
             Ouestion and answer.
17
        0.
18
                  MS. CANDIDO: Charles, could you please
19
   play Page 267, Lines 8 through 14?
20
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Can I get that page number?
21
                  MS. CANDIDO: Page 267, Lines 8 through
22
   14.
2.3
                  (Video clip playing.)
24
                  QUESTION: You can't point me to any
25
   documents that do that, right, as you sit here?
```

```
ANSWER: I can't read the source code,
1
2
   so, correct, I could not point you to a document.
3
                  QUESTION: That was my point.
4
                  Okay. I understand your testimony.
5
   you believe it's there, but you couldn't read the code
   to establish that it's there; is that fair?
6
7
                  ANSWER: That's fair.
8
                  (End of video clip.)
9
        0.
             (By Ms. Candido) Ms. Stone, you don't have any
10
   knowledge of the technical details of how to implement
   the system in your patents, correct?
11
12
             That's correct.
        Α.
13
             For example, you could not have implemented
14
   the central controller in your patents; is that correct?
15
             Myself personally, no.
16
             Ms. Stone, you testified that you and Mr. Dean
        Q.
   conceived of the inventions claimed in the asserted
17
18
   claims of the patents-in-suit by August of 1998; is that
19
   correct?
20
        Α.
            Yes.
             You're not aware of any documents dated before
21
22
   that time that relate to the conception of your
23
   invention, are you?
24
        Α.
             Before April of '98?
25
             Yes. That's correct.
        Q.
```

- A. Yeah. There are some materials that we presented you that had dates before April of '98 on it.
 - Q. So is your testimony -- I just want to be clear, because there have been a couple of different months, I think, floating around in this testimony.
 - A. Okay.

5

- Q. Is it your testimony that you conceived of the inventions in the asserted claims of the patents by April of 1998 or August of 1998?
- 10 A. April.
- 11 Q. Okay. I think you may have said August before 12 or I misheard you.
- A. Oh, I'm sorry. It's definitely April.
- Q. Okay. And prior to that time, your testimony is that there are documents that relate to the conception of your invention that exist today; is that correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. At your -- at your deposition, you were asked 20 if you were aware of any documents dated before March of 21 1998 that relate in any way to the conception of your 22 invention.
- Do you recall that?
- A. I recall being asked that. Which deposition are you talking about?

- Q. At this time, I'm talking about your deposition from September of 2009.
 - A. Okay. Yes.

2

3

4

5

- Q. And do you recall whether you were able to identify any documents dated before March of 1998 that relate to the conception?
 - A. I think I identified a couple of them.
- Q. You mentioned, I believe, at your deposition a portion of source code that you -- you saw that may have been dated earlier than March of 1998.
- Aside from that, are you aware of any other documents that relate to the conception of your invention prior to March of 1998?
- A. We produced a workbook that I worked on, and that was to do the artwork for the software. And I believe there are some dates within that that were on that workbook.
- Q. Well, I'd like to go ahead and play the portion of your deposition from September of 2009.
- MS. CANDIDO: That's Page 8, Lines 10
- 21 through 15 -- I'm sorry -- Page 68, Lines 10 through 15.
- 22 Page 68, Lines 10 through 15.
- (Video clip playing.)
- QUESTION: Prior to March of 1998, are
- 25 you aware of any documents, other than the source code

```
you've already identified, that would relate in any way
 1
 2
   to the conception of the invention that you believe you
 3
   and Mr. Dean came up with?
                  ANSWER: I don't recall any at this time.
 4
 5
                  (End of video clip.)
             (By Ms. Candido) Ms. Stone, you weren't
 6
   involved in the process of applying for the patents at
   issue in this case; is that correct?
 9
        Α.
             That's correct.
10
             And you didn't have any involvement in writing
   the patent claims in those patents; is that correct?
11
12
             That's correct.
        Α.
             You didn't draft any portion of the
13
14
   specification or written description in those patents?
15
        Α.
             Correct.
16
             And you didn't draft any of the diagrams in
   those patents?
17
18
        Α.
             Yes.
19
             Yes, it's correct you did not?
20
        Α.
             Well, I think you asked me a double negative,
21
   so I was trying to say yes.
22
        Q.
             I'll try to clarify.
2.3
        Α.
             Okay.
24
             Is it correct that you did not draft any of
        Ο.
25
   the diagrams in the patents-in-suit?
```

- A. Yes.
- Q. You were just asked about Mr. Hasan. Is it
- 3 correct you and Mr. Dean hired a programmer named
- 4 Mohammad Hasan to help program the Virtual Cities
- 5 Reservation Network?
- A. Yes.

- 7 Q. And you hired Mr. Hasan in April or May of
- 8 1998; is that correct?
- 9 A. I think we made the decision in April, and we
- 10 ended up hiring him in May.
- 11 Q. And Mr. Hasan worked part-time for you for a
- 12 couple of years; is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes, he did.
- Q. But Mr. Hasan never finished implementing your
- 15 ideas, did he?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- Q. Even with Mr. Hasan's help, you and Mr. Dean
- 18 never had an embodiment of your invention that contained
- 19 media venue interface, correct?
- 20 A. That's not correct.
- Oh, I'm sorry. You said media venue
- 22 interface?
- 23 Q. That's correct.
- 24 A. That's correct, yes.
- 25 Q. So just so the record is clear, even with

```
Mr. Hasan's help, you and Mr. Dean never had an
 2
  embodiment of your invention that contained a media
 3
  venue interface, correct?
        A. That's correct.
 4
 5
            And, Ms. Stone, as far as you know, there has
  never been a complete embodiment of the inventions
 6
   claimed in the patents-in-suit, correct?
 8
        A. Yes.
9
        0.
            Yes, that's correct?
10
        A. Yes.
11
        Q.
            Thank you.
12
             Mr. Dean testified yesterday about a video of
  the Virtual Cities Reservation Network.
14
             Do you recall that testimony?
15
        Α.
            Yes.
16
        Q. I'd like to ask you a few questions about the
  Virtual Cities Reservation Network.
17
18
             The Virtual Cities Reservation Network had no
19 media venue interface, correct?
       A. It did not have a media venue interface;
20
21
   you're correct.
22
       Q. The Virtual Cities Reservation Network only
  had a seller interface, correct?
       A. Yes. We started with the seller. That was
24
25
  our first phase.
```

- 1 Q. But you never had -- completed anything other
- 2 than first phase; is that correct?
 - A. We didn't get to the second phase.
- 4 Q. So sellers that used the Virtual Cities
- 5 Reservation Network could only place ads on your media
- 6 venue; is that correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. The name of that media venue was
- 9 lodgingreservations.com; is that correct?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 O. The Virtual Cities Reservation Network was not
- 12 a complete embodiment of the Function Media patents,
- 13 correct?

- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. And when Virtual Cities Reservation Network
- 16 was up and running, you only had a handful of people
- 17 using it, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Ms. Stone, I'd like to ask you a few questions
- 20 about your internet businesses --
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 Q. -- that you -- you were just testifying about.
- 23 You work for a company called ONS; is that correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And you're the only employee of ONS?

- A. At this time.
- Q. You're the President; is that correct?
- 3 A. President, bottle washer, everything, yes.
 - Q. Do you own 100 percent of ONS?
- 5 A. Yes, I do.
- 6 Q. You testified that ONS runs a lodging
- 7 directory; is that correct?
- 8 A. Yes.

- 9 Q. And that lodging directory resides on
- 10 virtualcities.com; is that correct?
- 11 A. It does.
- 12 Q. ONS -- excuse me -- ONS generates revenue from
- 13 people who pay to be a part of the Virtual Cities
- 14 Reservation -- I'm sorry -- strike that.
- ONS generates revenue from people who pay to
- 16 be part of the Virtual Cities lodging directory; is that
- 17 | correct?
- 18 A. Yes, they do.
- 19 Q. And you also have another company called
- 20 Virtual Cities, correct?
- 21 A. Yes. It's a corporation, yes.
- 22 Q. And you on -- sorry -- strike that.
- 23 Mr. Dean founded Virtual Cities; is that
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. Yes, he did.

Q. But you took over the operation of Virtual 1 Cities in 2004; is that correct? 2 3 Α. Yes. O. And it was --4 5 A. Actually, that's incorrect. I'm sorry. Taking over the operations, I took over ownership in 2004. Q. Okay. In 2004, you bought Virtual Cities from Robert Pimentel; is that correct? A. Yes, I did, but Michael and I live as a 10 11 married man and woman, and it's both of ours. 12 Q. You and Mr. Dean live as a married man and woman? 13 14 Yes, we do. Α. 15 You're not actually married? 16 Well, we live as a married couple in Texas, Α. and we have for 15 years, so we're married. 17 18 Q.. Have you ever had a civil marriage ceremony? 19 Α. Not yet. 20 Q. So you're not actually married; is that correct? 21 22 Α. According to the state of Texas, we are. 2.3 Q. You're common-law married? 24 Α. Yes.

Q. Virtual Cities has zero employees; is that

correct? 1 2 Α. It has me. 3 Oh, Virtual Cities, no. It has zero 4 employees. 5 Q. You've never received any outside financing for ONS or Virtual Cities aside from you and Mr. Dean; 6 is that correct? 8 A. That's correct. 9 Q. You and Mr. Dean looked into getting private funding for your business from investors, correct? 10 11 A. We looked into getting funding to develop our system that we had patented. 12 Q. Were you ever able to obtain private funding 13 14 for the system that you developed? 15 Michael went and met with venture capitalists, Α. 16 but they basically told us we were too old. 17 So the question was, you've never received any Q. funding from outside investors; is that correct? 19 Α. That's correct. 20 Q. You met with a -- let me rephrase that. 21 Mr. Dean contacted a woman at Bank of America about getting funding; is that correct? 22 2.3 I believe she contacted us through somebody that knew about us. I think it was Michael's sister 25 that knew her, and the first contact she had was with

- 1 me, because she -- I was the one who answered the phone.
 - Q. Did Bank of America ever give you any funding?
 - A. They did not.
 - Q. Ms. Stone, you have used Google's product AdSense for Content, correct?
 - A. In the context of Virtual Cities, yes.
 - Q. And AdSense for Content, to be clear, is one of the products that Function Media accuses of infringement, correct?
- 10 A. Yes.

3

4

5

6

7

- 11 Q. You began using AdSense for Content in August
- 12 of 2004, correct?
- A. I believe it was August 31st, 2004.
- Q. You signed up with Google to have Google place
- 15 ads on your website, virtualcities.com, right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. So in other words, you became an AdSense for
- 18 Content publisher in 2004; is that correct?
- 19 A. Yes, we did.
- 20 Q. So you and Mr. Dean used Google's technology
- 21 AdSense for Content to display ads in virtualcities.com
- 22 instead of your own technology, right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And you made as much as \$2,000 a month from
- 25 having Google's AdSense for Content ads on your website,

1 right?

3

5

6

8

- A. That's the most I made in a month, yes.
- Q. At some point when you were using Google's AdSense for Content, you began to think that there might be an issue with Google possibly infringing your patents, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. That point was in August of 2004 when you first saw the AdSense interface, right?
- A. I don't think that I made that realization
 that quickly. I think it was sometime when we started
 using the other side, the AdWords side, that I realized
 the extent of what may be happening there.
- Q. Do you recall at your deposition being asked about when you first saw the AdSense interface and the conclusions that you drew?
- A. Yes. And I think in that deposition I was

 confused about which came first. I had forgotten

 whether we had done AdWords or AdSense first, so I'm a

 little fuzzy about what I actually said there.
- Q. Well, let's look at your deposition clip on that point. It's from April 17, 2009. It's Page 154, Lines 10 through 18.

(Video clip playing.)

QUESTION: And earlier you testified that

```
when you first saw the media venue interface, you
2
   thought there was an issue?
3
                  ANSWER: Yes.
                  QUESTION: And you first saw -- media
4
5
   venue, this so-called media venue interface, which you
  said was the AdSense interface in August of 2004,
6
   correct?
8
                  ANSWER: Yes.
9
                  (End of video clip.)
             (By Ms. Candido) You thought there might be an
10
   issue, but you continued to use your AdSense account,
11
12
  correct?
13
        A. Yes.
14
             And you continued to make money from the
15
  display of Google's AdSense for Content ads on your
16
  website, right?
17
        A. I -- well, we gave it right back to Google,
   too, because we used that money to put ads with the
19
   AdWords on our site, so...
20
        Q. If you could just answer the question that I
21
   asked.
22
             I'm sorry.
        Α.
2.3
             So I'll ask it again.
        Q.
24
        Α.
             Okay.
25
        Q. You continued to make money from the display
```

```
of Google's AdSense for Content ads on your website,
1
2
   right?
3
        Α.
             Yes.
             But at some point, you and Mr. Dean decided
4
5
   that you wanted to look into possibly suing Google,
6
   correct?
        Α.
             I think it was about 2005 that we came -- that
8
   we were investigating that -- that option.
9
        Q.
             Ms. Stone, you personally began to investigate
10
   Google's technology, right?
11
        Α.
             Yes.
12
             And as you just stated, did you begin that
13
   investigation -- that investigation began in earnest in
14
   2005; is that correct?
15
        Α.
             Yes.
16
             As part of your investigation, you looked at
        Q.
   Google's online documentation about its products, right?
17
18
        Α.
             Yes.
19
             I'd like to show you Defendant's Exhibit 140.
   And we can have that displayed on the overhead, and as
20
21
   well I have a binder for you.
22
                  MS. CANDIDO: If I may approach, Your
2.3
   Honor?
24
                  THE COURT: Yes.
25
             (By Ms. Candido) So, Ms. Stone, if you would
        Q.
```

```
take a look at Defendant's Exhibit 140. It's on the
 1
   screen or in the binder in front of you.
 2
 3
             Oh, okay. I read it. Yeah. Okay.
             Do you recognize this exhibit?
 4
 5
        Α.
             Yes.
             This is one of the documents that you created
 6
   in connection with your investigation of Google; is that
   correct?
 9
        Α.
            That's correct.
             The date on Defendant's Exhibit 140 appears
10
   cut off. It says March 13, and then it just has 2-0-0.
11
  You agree that it weren't cut off, that would read March
12
   13, 2005, correct?
13
14
             That's correct.
15
             This is a printout of a Google AdWords
16
  document, correct?
17
        Α.
            Yes.
18
             And is that your handwriting on the left side
        Q.
19
   of Page 1?
20
        Α.
           It is.
21
             Would you please turn to Page 3 of this
22
   document?
2.3
                  MS. CANDIDO: And, Charles, if you would
24
  pull up the third page, please.
25
        Q. (By Ms. Candido) Is this your handwriting on
```

the bottom of Page 3? 1 That is. 2 Α. 3 Could you please read out -- well, I'm sorry. At the bottom of Page 3, there's also a line 4 5 from the handwriting up to a paragraph. Do you see that? 6 7 Α. Yes. 8 Q. On the left margin? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Could you please read out loud for the jury the paragraph in the typed text that your handwritten 11 line is pointing to? 12 13 Our technology -- oh, I'm sorry. Α. Our technology ensures that your ads appear in 14 15 the most relevant location across the web so that your 16 customers find you. For more information about advertising publishers within your industry, please 17 18 visit www.dot -- I can't read that. 19 Q. That's okay. It goes on 20 google.com/ads/metrics/html. 21 Α. Okay. 22 At the bottom of this page, you have the 2.3 letter A and then a note. Would you please read your 24 note out loud for the jury by the first letter A? 25 Their sellers choose locations, keywords, and Α.

- type matches; thus, end up on different websites.
- Q. So I believe you said websites? Is that what it says?
 - A. Oh, I'm sorry. Media sites.
- Q. In your notation, when you said their sellers, you were referring to Google's sellers or advertisers, correct?
 - A. Yes, I was.

4

8

20

- 9 Q. And then under that, you have the letter B and 10 a note. Would you please read your note out loud for 11 the jury next to the letter B?
- 12 A. Our sellers choose media venues.
- Q. And when you say, our sellers choose media venue, you're referring to the Function Media patents?
- 15 A. Yes, I am.
- Q. So it was your observation that Google's sellers choose locations, keywords, and type matches, and thus, end up on different media sites, and sellers in your patents choose media venues; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct. I was pointing out the similarities.
- Q. I'd like you to turn, please, to Defendant's Exhibit 111 in your binder.
- MS. CANDIDO: And, Charles, if you would pull up Exhibit 111, please.

- Q. (By Ms. Candido) Ms. Stone, do you recognize
- 2 this document?
- 3 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. This document is a page from Google AdWords
- 5 that you printed out, correct?
- A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And is that your handwriting on the page?
- 8 A. It is.
- 9 Q. And, again, you printed out the document that
- 10 is now marked Defendant's Exhibit 111 on March 13, 2005,
- 11 correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Again, the date is cut off, so that's why I
- 14 asked.
- And you wrote the note on this printout around
- 16 the same time; is that correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Again, in this document, there's a line in
- 19 your handwriting pointing to a paragraph of typed text.
- 20 Do you see that?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Would you please read the first full paragraph
- 23 on the page under the heading, Can I choose the specific
- 24 sites in the Google network where my ads appear?
- 25 A. You can decide which general type site will

display your AdWords ads. Your ads will always appear on the Google search site, but you can also choose to have your campaigns appear on your content network or search engine network or both. Learn how to view or edit your ad distribution preferences. Please click here.

Okay. I'm sorry. I meant to direct you to Q.. the first full paragraph under the question that's posed. It begins at this time.

Do you see that paragraph?

Yeah. Α.

2

3

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

At this time, it isn't possible to select specific sites where you'd like your ads to appear, and it isn't possible to see a report of the individual pages where your ads have appeared, because our advertising service dynamically matches the keywords you select to the content, sites, and products available in our network.

You want me to go on?

- Q.. Please.
- We can't guarantee that your ads will appear 22 in a particular location at a specific time; however, Google technology ensures that your ads appear only 23 24 within high level quality websites and -- or I'm 25 sorry -- sites and products that are directly relevant

```
to your service.
1
             And would you now please read your note at the
2
  bottom of the page, your handwritten note?
3
             Could be out for them, question mark.
4
5
             I'm sorry. I believe -- does it say: Could
        Q.
  be an out for them; is that correct?
6
        Α.
             Yes. Sorry.
8
             I know it's hard to see these things from a
9
   distance.
10
             And in your handwritten note, them refers to
  Google, correct?
11
12
        Α.
             Yes.
            While you were doing this investigation of
13
  Google, you never informed Google that you thought that
15
   there might be an issue with respect to Function Media's
16
  patents, did you?
17
        Α.
            No.
18
            You never sent Google an e-mail to let them
        Q.
19
  know your concerns?
20
        Α.
             No.
21
             You never sent Google a letter to let them
22
   know your concerns?
2.3
        Α.
             No.
24
             You never called Google up on the phone to let
25
  them know your concerns?
```

A. No.

1

2

3

4

5

- Q. Prior to filing this lawsuit, did you ever ask anyone at Google if they wanted to license your patents?
 - A. No.
- Q. I believe you testified earlier that sometime in 2005, you and Mr. Dean decided that you intended to sue Google for patent infringement, correct?
- A. No. I think that we were investigating
 whether we were going to sue you for patent
 infringement.
- Q. Did you have an intent, as of 2005, with respect to whether or not you would sue Google for patent infringement in the future?
- A. We were still investigating, yes. Yes
- Q. Your intent is that you would sue Google in the future, correct?
- A. I wouldn't say would, because that is a definite, and we did not know anything definite in 2005.
- Q. Are you aware that Mr. Dean has testified that you did have an intent in 2005 of suing Google for patent infringement in the future?
- 22 A. An intent, yes.
- Q. So I need to rephrase my question again.
- 24 A. Okay.
- Q. Is it correct to say that you and Mr. Dean had

1 an intent in 2005 to sue Google for patent infringement in the future? 2 3 Α. Yes. But you didn't file this lawsuit against 4 5 Google until July of 2007, two years later, right? That's correct. 6 Α. 7 Prior to suing Google in July of 2007, did you Q.. contact Google to let them know that there was an issue, 9 and you were considering litigation? 10 Α. No. On July 3rd, 2007, the '025 issued, correct? 11 0. 12 Α. Yes, it did. 13 And you didn't contact Google that day to let Q. 14 them know about the patent, did you? 15 I think it was pretty close to that date. 16 Q. Well, just to be clear, on July 3rd, 2007, neither you nor Mr. Dean called up to or wrote to Google 17 18 to inform them about the existence of your patent? 19 Α. Not at all, no. 20 And the same day that the '025 patent issued, Q. you filed this lawsuit against Google, correct? 21 22 Α. Yes. 2.3 And then the '059 patent issued on July 24th 24 of 2007, correct? 25 Yes, it did. Α.

- 1 Q. And on that same day, you amended the lawsuit
- 2 to assert the '059 patent against Google, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. You didn't call up Google first to inform them about the '059 patent issuing?
- 6 A. No.
- Q. Now, going back for a moment to 2005, after you decided that you had a future intent to sue Google for patent infringement, you continued to use the AdSense system, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. In 2005, you didn't go on your website and remove all of the AdSense for Content ads?
- 14 A. No.
- Q. In fact, you didn't take -- even take off
 Google's ads off your website -- sorry. Let me start
 that question over. I think I had three negatives in
 that one.
- In fact, you didn't take Google's ads off your
 website even after you filed suit against Google in
 21 2007, correct?
- 22 A. I started removing them right before we filed.
- Q. Well, when you had your deposition taken in September of 2009, you testified that you still have Google's AdSense for Content ads on your website; is

that correct? 1 That's correct. To this day, I still have a 2 3 few stragglers out there. MS. CANDIDO: 4 Thank you. 5 THE COURT: Redirect? 6 MR. PARKER: Very briefly, Your Honor. 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. PARKER: 9 Ms. Stone, how long have you called Michael Dean husband? 10 11 A. It's been about 15 years. 12 How long has he called you wife? 13 About 15 years. Α. But you haven't gotten around to having an 14 15 actual ceremony or celebration? 16 A. You know, we keep talking about it, but it's just -- it's almost like throwing a monkey wrench. 17 Everything is so wonderful with us right now. 19 On the screen shots that we saw during 2.0 cross-examination that contained your handwritten notes, 21 I believe they were dated in '05 --22 Α. Yes, they were. -- is that correct? 2.3 Q. 24 And they were there for two years before the patents in this case issued, weren't they?

1 Α. Yes. 2 Therefore, those notes do not apply to these 3 patents, correct, or did I misunderstand? Correct. Correct. Α. 4 5 Are you aware of any rule that requires a patent owner to call up and have contact with someone who is infringing their patent before you set out to protect it? 9 A. No. In fact, I -- we were fearful of doing 10 that, because from what we understood, is, if we did notify them, they could sue us in California. 11 12 Q. And what would be the problem with that? A. We couldn't afford a lawsuit that we had to go 13 14 to California to fight. 15 Okay. Did -- you and Mr. Dean thought this 16 was your most viable way to protect your property --17 Α. Yes. 18 -- is have this case where you live? Q. 19 Α. Yes. 20 MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 That's it. THE COURT: Recross? 22 2.3 MS. CANDIDO: Side-bar, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

(Bench conference.)

24

```
MR. VERHOEVEN: I took notes on the last
1
2
  question, and the patents in this case issued two years
3
  later, and the patents in this case include the '045,
  Your Honor, and the '045 was asserted against us, and I
5
  think that opens the door.
                  THE COURT: Well, to what?
6
7
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: To their --
8
                  THE COURT: What -- what --
9
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: -- explanation for why
10
   they --
11
                  THE COURT: What do you want to -- what
12
  do you want to get into?
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Well, I think that --
13
14
                  THE COURT: She testified that the --
15
   earlier in her testimony, that the '045 had already
16
   issued, right?
17
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Well, I think it -- I
18
  think -- what I would suggest is that it's appropriate
   to set the -- for an accurate record, because they sued
20
   Google on the '045, and it did -- it did not issue two
21
   years later; it issued in 2003.
22
                  And in this -- and the question was, the
2.3
  patents in this case issued two years later, and the
24
  patent -- and the patents in this case, when they filed
25
   it, included the '045. And --
```

```
THE COURT: What do you -- what do you --
 1
 2
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: -- what I would propose
 3
   is that there was a patent in this case. I won't say
   it's invalid, nothing like that. There was a patent
 5
  that was asserted in this case that -- that had issued,
   issued in 2003. It's not -- it's not here now, but it
 6
   was asserted.
 8
                  And just to set the record correct --
9
   correctly, because that's actually what the facts were,
10
   Your Honor.
11
                  THE COURT: You can -- you can ask the
12
   question whether you had originally asserted the '045
   patent, but you're not asserting it in this trial.
13
14
                  That's the extent of it, okay?
15
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
16
                  MR. TRIBBLE: He can't ask any questions,
17
   right?
18
                  MS. CANDIDO: No. I understand.
19
   me.
20
                  THE COURT: No. That's right.
21
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Thank you.
22
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
2.3
            (By Ms. Candido) Ms. Stone, there was a patent
24
   originally asserted in this lawsuit, the '045 patent; is
25
  that correct?
```

```
1
        Α.
             Yes.
             When did that patent issue?
 2
        0.
 3
             I believe it was 2002.
             And that '045 patent is not a part of this
 4
 5
   trial; is that correct?
             That's correct.
        Α.
 6
 7
             But when the '045 patent issued and you
        Q..
   subsequently formed a belief that Google might be
9
   infringing Function Media's patents, you didn't call
10
   Google about the '045 patent either, did you?
11
        Α.
             No.
12
                  MS. CANDIDO: Thank you.
                  THE COURT: Redirect?
13
14
                  MR. PARKER: Nothing further, Your Honor.
15
                  THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, you may step
16
   down.
17
                  THE WITNESS: Do I --
18
                  THE COURT: Somebody will take care of
19
   it.
20
                  THE WITNESS: Okay.
21
                  THE COURT: Call your next witness.
22
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Your Honor, we're now going
23
   to call by video deposition Ms. Bravomalo. And it's
   about four minutes long, Your Honor.
24
25
                  (Video playing.)
```

```
1
                  QUESTION: Please state your full name
2
   for the record.
3
                  ANSWER: Mireya Bravomalo.
                  QUESTION: How long have you worked at
4
5
   Google?
6
                           Seven years, about seven years.
                  ANSWER:
7
                  QUESTION: What is your position at
8
   Google?
9
                  ANSWER:
                           I'm currently the global revenue
  recognition manager.
10
11
                  QUESTION:
                            What are your job
12
  responsibilities as global revenue recognition manager?
13
                  ANSWER: I oversee the recording of the
  revenue for Google.
14
15
                  QUESTION: You understand that you are
16
  here in a corporate capacity today as Google's corporate
   representative for certain designated topics; is that
17
18
   right?
19
                  ANSWER: Yes, I do.
20
                  QUESTION: You understand that with
   respect to those topics, your answers bind the
21
22
   corporation?
2.3
                  ANSWER: Yes, I do.
24
                  QUESTION: You agree that according to
25
   this document, in bold letters, AdSense for Content is
```

```
the leading mechanism to capture brand spend and to
1
2
   leverage the growth of the internet, correct?
3
                  ANSWER: That's what the title says,
  so -- and, in fact, all these people work in AdSense
4
5
  Online or AdSense for Content. I mean, they are the
  people who are writing the presentation, so of course
6
   they're going to say something that highlights their
8
  importance.
9
                  QUESTION: Could you just please read for
10
  me and the jury that box in bold letters at the bottom
11
  of Page 2?
12
                  ANSWER: AFC is the leading mechanism to
13
   capture brand spend and to leverage the growth of the
14
  entire internet.
15
                  QUESTION: You would agree that according
  to the AdSense for Content team at Google, AdSense for
16
   Content is what they saw as the leading mechanism to, in
17
18
   their words, leverage the growth of the entire internet,
19
   correct?
20
                  ANSWER: That's what the presentation
21
          They need to have a catchy phrase, right, to
   capture the audience.
22
2.3
                  QUESTION: You agree that according to
24
  this document, AdSense is designed to monetize the
25
  traffic and to create revenue for Google when Google
```

```
attracts readers through all of Google's other products,
1
2
   such as Google Video, Google News, Google Print, Google
3
  Site Maps, and others?
4
                  ANSWER: I mean, that's what the
5
   illustration says.
6
                  QUESTION: Thank you.
7
                  ANSWER: As you say, they attract by
8
   Google other products.
9
                  QUESTION: I'm sorry. Could you repeat
10
  that?
11
                  ANSWER: I mean, it attracts through --
12
   the acquisition of the products were through other
   products, and at the back end, maybe AdSense, correct.
13
14
                  QUESTION: And AdSense monetizes that,
15
   correct?
16
                  ANSWER: That's what the illustration
17
   says. I don't have any knowledge.
18
                  QUESTION: In terms of the importance of
19
   a particular feature of AdSense for Content to the
20
   product's profits, success, and strategy, do you know
21
   which, if any, features contribute to the product's
   success and profitability?
22
2.3
                  ANSWER: I don't know.
24
                  (End of video clip.)
25
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Your Honor, we now call by
```

```
video depo Google's Amin Zoufonoun. He's in corporate
1
2
   development, I believe.
                            This is about three and a half
3
  minutes long.
4
                  (Video playing.)
5
                  QUESTION: Can you please state your full
6
  name for the record.
7
                  ANSWER: Sure. Amin Zoufonoun.
8
                  QUESTION: Mr. Zoufonoun, who is your
9
   employer?
10
                  ANSWER: Google.
11
                  QUESTION: What do you do for Google?
12
                  ANSWER: I am in corporate development,
13
   so my group is responsible for strategic acquisitions
14
   and investments for the company.
15
                  QUESTION: What is your specific title?
16
                  ANSWER: Principal, corporate
   development.
17
18
                  QUESTION: How long have you been with
19
   Google?
20
                  ANSWER: Since September of 2003.
21
                  QUESTION: Mr. Zoufonoun, in this
   document, what do you think the letters I and P stand
22
2.3
   for?
24
                  ANSWER:
                           Again, I mean, I can't say what
25
   the -- I don't know who drafted this and for what
```

```
purpose, so I can't say conclusively what IP in this
1
2
  context stands for.
3
                  QUESTION: You are telling me and the
   jury that in this document, when it says opportunistic
4
5
  acquisitions for IP, you don't know what the phrase IP
  means; is that right?
6
7
                  ANSWER: I can't conclusively say what --
8
  I know what it means, no.
9
                  QUESTION: Does Google monetize content
10
  through advertisements?
11
                  ANSWER: Sure.
12
                  QUESTION: If Google were to choose to
13
  monetize FeedBurner, it would be through advertisements,
14
  correct?
15
                  ANSWER:
                          That I can't say, because it
16
  depends. I think it -- again, it depends on a number of
  factors and the most salient one being user experience.
17
18
                  QUESTION: Can you please read for me and
19
  the jury, under status, what Google was recommending to
20
  deal with this issue, risk?
21
                  ANSWER: Under status for Item No. 1, the
22
  documents --
2.3
                  (Video stopped.)
24
                  MR. NELSON: Your Honor, may we approach?
25
                  THE COURT: Yes.
```

(Bench conference.) 1 2 MR. NELSON: They have not raised this

issue, and they have notice of our clips, but what is

4 5

3

REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

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I just want to be clear, we have disclosed that to the other side. They have not objected to this, but in light of what just happened downstairs, I just want -- I'm trying to be really careful here.

12 MS. CANDIDO: We do object to that in light of the conversation. 13

MR. NELSON: Well, that's why I brought 14 15 it up. I've given them plenty of notice.

16 THE COURT: Well, hold on. Hold on a second. 17

Are you objecting to it on the grounds that it's the purchase price of an acquisition, or is it -- or are you objecting to me having the courtroom open while it plays?

22 MS. CANDIDO: The -- the former.

THE COURT: Okay. That objection is 24 overruled. I just didn't know if I needed to excuse

25 folks. I will, but I -- I understand your objection to

```
the relevancy of it.
 1
 2
                  MS. CANDIDO: If I could, I think my
 3
   client would have an issue with the -- with the
 4
   courtroom, but --
 5
                  THE COURT: Okay.
 6
                  MS. CANDIDO: -- I can check briefly to
   make sure that's -- if that's okay.
                  THE COURT: Please check.
 8
 9
                  MS. CANDIDO: Okay.
                  THE COURT: We had a couple of issues
10
11
   downstairs, so that was one of them.
12
                  MR. NELSON: And then...
13
                  (Pause in proceedings.)
14
                  MS. CANDIDO: This one clip is fine, Your
15
   Honor.
16
                  THE COURT: Okay. All right. Your
   objection to the substantive aspect of it is overruled.
17
18
                  MS. CANDIDO: Thank you.
19
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
20
                  ANSWER: -- says recommend BD Team to
   engage in acquisition discussions with AS.
21
                  QUESTION: Doesn't it mean that at the
22
  time of this document, February 2003, Google saw the
   main risk to the Content Ads program to be
24
25
               REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
```

1 2 REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 QUESTION: Okay. Many of -- and not just 12 speaking about the deals we've talked about, but just generally, Google would often structure its acquisitions 13 14 to have an upfront purchase price and then milestone or 15 earn-out payments if certain goals were reached, correct? 16 17 ANSWER: We've certainly had deals 18 structured in that manner, yes. 19 (End of video clip.) MR. NELSON: Your Honor, Plaintiff calls 20 21 Walter Bratic to the stand. 22 And before we start, can you --2.3 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I have not been 24 sworn. 25 THE COURT: My clerk was telling me that.

```
Hold on just a second.
 1
                  Y'all have an issue to take up before --
 2
 3
                  (Bench conference.)
                  MR. NELSON: I'm just trying to get some
 4
 5
   clarification about what specifically with Applied
   Semantics I can get into.
 6
 7
                  Can I talk about
 8
      REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
                              which is not -- I mean,
   that's in the Houlihan-Lokey documents, and I -- I just
10
   don't know what -- what's going on. And I really want
   to be -- I'm trying so hard to be careful.
11
12
                  MS. CANDIDO: We're trying to be
   cooperative with respect to that quote --
13
14
                  MR. NELSON: That's --
15
                  MS. CANDIDO: -- and not close the
16
   courtroom for two questions.
17
                  MR. NELSON: I understand, but...
18
                  THE COURT: I don't -- I'm not sure
19
   either what -- exactly which portion of it Google is
20
   requesting that the courtroom be closed for.
21
                  MS. CANDIDO: Justin, if you
   could clarify -- I'm sorry. You're talking about the
22
23
   technology charges?
24
                  MR. NELSON: Yes. Yes.
25
                  MS. CANDIDO: I think that that -- that
```

```
that portion is okay. Not the portions where it's
 1
 2
   valuing --
 3
                  MR. NELSON: I understand.
                  MS. CANDIDO: -- specifically assets, but
 4
 5
   a charge in the accounting prospect is fine.
 6
                  MR. NELSON: And there's one issue about
 7
                    We found in the transcript at the
   REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
   opening argument where Mr. Verhoeven specifically talks
9
                         REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
10
                  THE COURT: Listen, I'm going to stick
11
12
   with my ruling, okay?
13
                  MR. NELSON: Okay.
14
                  THE COURT: On that.
15
                  How -- I'm going to do this as fairly as
   I can closing the courtroom, but it's -- it isn't by
16
17
   agreement at this point, okay?
18
                  MS. CANDIDO: I understand.
19
                  THE COURT: So -- but -- but I understand
20
   the -- I understand y'all are requesting that it be
   closed for portions of it. I just need you to approach.
21
   You know, I'm putting it on you --
22
2.3
                  MR. NELSON: Yes, sir.
24
                  THE COURT: -- to raise the issue with
25
   me.
```

```
1
                  MR. NELSON: Do you want me to preserve
2
   any objections that I have about things beyond the scope
3
  of the revenue share, or does that just not matter?
                  THE COURT: Well, I think it's preserved.
4
5
                  MR. NELSON: Okay. Thank you.
                  MS. CANDIDO: Your Honor, so is now the
6
7
   time you want to handle our objections to the slides?
8
                  THE COURT: You have them to tender to
9
  me?
10
                  MS. CANDIDO: There's the specific
11
   slides.
12
                  THE COURT: Okay.
                  MS. CANDIDO: There's one additional
13
   slide I neglected to mention, but -- I had mentioned it
14
15
   to Justin, but I had not mentioned outside.
16
                  These calculations here are new. They're
   not in the report or his deposition. These rates are
17
18
   and the royalty base is, but these calculations are new.
19
                  MR. NELSON: He discloses all of these
20
           It's a summary slide that talks about the rates,
21
   and it's clear which one he's talking about.
                  MS. CANDIDO: These calculations are
22
23
   simply not in the report or the deposition.
24
                  MR. NELSON: I understand that, but he
25
  has the rates in there. This is a summary slide talking
```

```
about everything else that's in there.
1
                  THE COURT: Well, you're not going to get
2
3
  to this until the end of his testimony.
                  MR. NELSON: Correct.
4
5
                  THE COURT: Okay. Well, we're going to
  be on a break then, so I'll take it up at the break.
6
  But with respect to those others that she's handed me,
  these were presented timely in chambers, and she lodged
9
   an objection to those, and I've overruled. I'm going to
   allow the use of these slides for demonstrative
10
11
  purposes.
12
                  And to the extent there was a substantive
13
   objection made in chambers as well, I've overruled that
   objection, which I feel I'm being consistent with the
14
15
   orders that I issued at pretrial, as well as the issues
   that Ms. Candido raised, particularly with the
16
   computation and testimony concerning the profit premium
17
18
   issues that were raised in the slides.
19
                  So your objection is preserved. You may
20
  have a running objection through the course of
   Dr. Bratic's testimony to those topics, okay?
21
22
                  MS. CANDIDO: We appreciate that, Your
2.3
  Honor.
24
                  THE COURT: All right. And I'll file
25
  these as Court's 1 to indicate what I've ruled on.
```

```
MS. CANDIDO: Thank you.
1
2
                  MR. NELSON: Thank you.
3
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
                  THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bratic, if
4
5
  you'll be sworn in.
                  COURTROOM DEPUTY: Raise your right hand.
6
7
                  (Witness sworn.)
8
                  THE WITNESS: May I be seated, Your
9
  Honor?
10
                  THE COURT: Yes. Speak into the
11
  microphone and keep your voice up.
12
                  THE WITNESS: Thank you.
          WALTER BRATIC, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, SWORN
13
14
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
15
  BY MR. NELSON:
           Good afternoon.
16
        Q.
17
          Good afternoon.
        Α.
18
        Q.
            Please state your name for the record.
19
        Α.
             Sure. My name is Walter Bratic.
20
        Q.
            Mr. Bratic, where are you from?
21
        A. Houston, Texas.
22
            Have you been asked to perform a damages
23
  analysis on behalf of Function Media in this case?
        A. Yes, I have.
24
25
                  MR. NELSON: Could we put up the slides?
```

- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, is this a summary of qualifications that you have prepared?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you please take me and the jury through some of these qualifications that you have?
- A. Okay.

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- Q. Let's start at the first one. It says certified licensing professional. First, who certified you, and second, what does that mean?
- A. All right. Well, the organization that certified me as a certified licensing professional is the Licensing Executive Society of the United States and Canada.
- Q. And how do you become a certified licensing professional through the Licensing Executive Society?
 - A. Okay. Well, now we've got to go to the third point, the third line item on the chart where it says 30 plus years experience in patent licensing and analysis.
- 19 So when I applied for this designation as a certified
- 20 licensing professional, I had to demonstrate to the
- 21 Licensing Executive Society that I have actually been
- 22 negotiating licenses for intellectual property, patents,
- 23 trademarks, trade secrets, for 30 some years.
- 24 The first license I ever negotiated was back in 1975
- 25 when I first got out of college.

So I had to demonstrate to them that I had all that experience, and then I had to give them a number of references of clients who they could validate and verify that I actually represented those clients.

And those clients have been universities, corporations, individual inventors, and the like.

2.3

- Q. And just to be clear for the jury here, this is -- we're talking about real world licensing negotiations?
- A. Yes, real world. For example, I was a chief financial officer of a company that made -- I'm sorry, we didn't make -- we designed equipment for the energy market. And we had 35, 40 engineers in the company.

 And they were developing ideas and concepts, and so we were working to patent those ideas.
 - I, as the chief financial officer, was responsible for getting involved in licensing our technology to other people who had interest in our technology.
 - Likewise, we came across some technology from other companies or inventors that we were interested in getting rights to, so I negotiated what we called in-bound licenses as well.

And that was all part of my years of experience that I had to document for the Licensing

Executive Society.

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- Q. We skipped over the second bullet point there, which is certified public accountant in Texas. Could you just briefly summarize that, Mr. Bratic?
- A. Yes. I'm a certified public accountant, and I've been licensed by the State of Texas since 1981 to be a certified public accountant.

And what that means is, I actually receive a license from the State of Texas. And in order to get that license, I had to take a number of courses in college in accounting subjects to qualify to take the exam. Then I had to take a multi-part exam.

- Then I had to have experience working in public
 accounting, which I did for a number of years, and then
 every year, I have to renew my license by taking 40
 hours of class.
- In other words, I have to go to school every
 year for 40 hours, document my classes and send them in
 to Austin to get my license renewed.
- Q. And, Mr. Bratic, are you also a forensic accountant?
- 22 A. Yes. I'm a certified forensic expert.
- O. What does that mean?
- A. Well, I have two designations in forensics, but, basically, it's forensic investigations where,

basically, it really involves into digging into economic financial accounting details to ferret out what happened, whether it was a fraud or other things.

Q. Now, we've talked about the third bullet point. What is your educational background, as reflected in those next two bullet points?

2.3

A. Well, I have -- in the middle of the slide, I am a -- I have a bachelor's degree in economics and a minor in accounting from the University of Pennsylvania, which is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I also have what's called an MBA or a Master of Business Administration from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. And that's a -- after my four-year program and my bachelor's degree, I then attended the same university to get an additional degree in business, which took another two years.

- Q. And the next bullet point is -- could you please describe for the jury this next bullet point?
- A. Well, it says guest lecturer on intellectual property and author of articles on licensing and valuation, and maybe I'll start with the latter part of that phrase.

But I have written a number of articles over the years for various publications on licensing issues, valuation of intellectual property, patents.

I have lectured and have attended many conferences in the United States and around the world where I have been invited by your governments or conferences to speak on the subject of intellectual property licensing and valuation.

I also teach every year courses in the fall and in the spring at the University of Houston Law School on intellectual property subjects, and I've been doing that for now seven or eight years. In fact, my next class will be next month.

- Q. And your last bullet point, can you please describe that?
- A. Just briefly, and I don't mean to be speaking too fast. I hope I'm not.

But I also sit on the editorial board of a publication called Managing Intellectual Property. And that's a publication that's a -- published in the United States, in Europe, in Asia.

It's a worldwide publication for lawyers and for business people dealing with the subject of intellectual property, whether it's highlighting issues about various lawsuits that are important or that courts have ruled on or trends in economics of licensing or business activity involving intellectual property.

Anyway, long and short of it, my role on the

- editorial board -- and I've been on that about 10

 years -- one of my jobs as an editorial board member is,

 I assist in reviewing articles or screening articles to

 make sure that they, you know, are -- I'm, basically, a

 quality control guy from time to time for different

 articles that may appear in the magazine, and I've also

 authored articles for that publication.
 - Q. Are you being compensated here at your standard hourly rate?
- 10 A. I am.

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- Q. What time (sic) of generally your time here is -- call it real-world negotiating licenses or participating in the negotiation of licenses versus court-related expert testimony?
 - A. In the last few years, court-related or litigation-related matters, whether they're patents or other types of IP or any other issues, including bankruptcy issues, have been a little more than half my time.
 - The other time, I'd say 45 percent to 40 percent, depending on the year, has been devoted to licensing and valuation issues.
- Q. Is the way you charge for your services consistent with other experts in this field?
- 25 A. Yes, it is.

- Q. Was your compensation here dependent in any way on the outcome of this case or the conclusions that you've reached?
 - A. No, none whatsoever.

MR. NELSON: Your Honor, at this point, we'd move to qualify Mr. Bratic as a qualified expert in the fields of patent licensing and patent damages.

MR. VERHOEVEN: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will hear his

10 testimony, as will the jury.

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MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide, please.

- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Now, we're going to be talking about this in a lot of detail, but briefly, could you please summarize for the jury the opinion that you've reached in this case?
- A. Yes. What I -- my opinion in this case has shown in the -- if I can get it to work, the box over here on the right -- oh, there it is.

My opinion is that a reasonable royalty, which is the amount of damages that would be due and owing in this case, to date are about \$607 million.

Now, that's based on a formula I used, which is commonly used to determine license amounts, which is a royalty rate, which I'm going to be talking in a

little more detail about where that came from, but I determined that an appropriate and reasonable royalty rate in this case would be 12 percent of the sales of the accused products.

To date, since July 2007, which is the date I've been asked to assume is the date of first infringement, through this past Monday, January 18th, 2010, Google's accused sales for AdSense for Content online and AdSense for Content mobile, have been a little over \$5 billion.

So if you multiply a 12 percent royalty, which is like paying rent on an apartment, times the -- for example, the number of months you might stay in the apartment, the usage of \$5 billion, you end up with reasonable royalties of \$607 million.

- Q. And we're going to spend some time going through how you calculated both of those numbers, but for now, before we get into that, could you please describe the procedures and how you performed your analysis in this case?
- A. Okay. Well, I've been working on this project off and on for about a year and a half, and there are a number of procedures I performed as part of my study and research investigation to reach my opinions.

And I'll shorten up what I've done, because it

took a long period of time and covered a lot of things, but as a high-level thing, one of the things I did, I looked at the legal pleadings, because both parties filed legal documents with the Court, and I've reviewed various of those types of documents.

Google has produced a lot of business records, and what I mean by business records, they've produced a lot of sales records and detailed sales records I was able to go through to figure out how they got just a little over \$5 billion in infringing sales.

They proved -- excuse me -- they produced information on various acquisitions that Mr. Zoufonoun talked about, so they've made acquisitions of companies. They produced information that I've studied regarding a license activity that they've engaged in.

A number of Google witnesses, some of which you've seen the clips of today, have been deposed, and I've read their depositions, and I've also read the exhibits and studied the exhibits to those depositions. Function Media has also produced documents that I've studied and poured over.

I've also interviewed on several occasions Dr. Rhyne, who's Function Media's technical expert, and I interviewed both Mr. Dean and Ms. Stone on several occasions before filing my expert report.

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So -- oh, and I might say that I also read the
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2
  expert report of Google's damages expert, Mr. Wagner.
3
  read his expert report.
             And I also read Mr. Lanning's expert report,
4
5
  and he was the -- he's the technical expert for Google,
6
  as I understand it.
             So that's kind of a high-level overview of the
8
  different kinds of things I did.
9
        Ο.
             Why, Mr. Bratic, is Function Media entitled to
10
  a reasonable royalty here?
11
             Well, the patent law -- and I'm not a lawyer,
        Α.
12
  but as I understand the law, what the law says is that a
13
  patent owner is entitled to no less than a reasonable
14
  royalty.
15
             Function Media doesn't have products that use
16
  the '045 and '0 -- '025 and '059 patents, and so,
   therefore, they don't compete with Google and haven't
17
18
   lost any sales. But the patent statute says you can
19
   still claim no less than a reasonable royalty.
20
             So, in my opinion, a reasonable royalty is the
21
   appropriate measure of damages in this case.
22
        Q.
             Okay.
2.3
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide,
  please.
24
25
        Q.
            (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here,
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Mr. Bratic?

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What you're looking at here is a representation of what's called a hypothetical negotiation. What we know has actually happened is that the patents are in litigation here, and no license was ever executed between Function Media and Google.

Now, the court cases, and one in particular I'm going to talk about a little more called Georgia-Pacific, which is a patent case from almost 30 years ago, that case, the Court talked about setting up a hypothetical negotiation.

And you can see here at the bottom, I say the hypothetical negotiation takes place in July 2007. So the Court -- I'm required to assume, as the Court instructed me to assume, that Function Media, as the patentee and the licensor, and Google, as the licensee and infringer, would have sat down at the time of Google's first infringement of the patents-in-suit, which would have been on or July -- around July 3rd, 2007.

- What is your understanding, Mr. Bratic, about whether Google's damages expert, Mr. Wagner, applies the 23 same methodology?
 - He applied the same methodology. Α.
- 25 Q. Okay.

MR. NELSON: Next slide, please.

- (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here?
- Well, first of all, you'll see at the very bottom, I'm showing you that Georgia-Pacific case, where it came from. But there's some basic guidelines, if you will, or rules that govern the hypothetical negotiation between Function Media and Google.

One is that the hypothetical negotiation, as I've already said, occurs in July of 2007 when the '025 patent was first infringed. Both parties, Function Media and Google, understand that the '025 and '059 are valid patents and that Google has infringed those patents.

And let me stop you there.

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- How does that differ from real-world licenses that are negotiated?
- Α. Well, in many of -- in most of the licenses I've ever dealt with in the real world and that I'm familiar with, there's usually a question mark as to whether the patent is really valued. I may have -valid. Excuse me. It may have issued, but there's still a question mark that it -- you know, that it may not be a valid patent. 23
- 24 And there's always a question mark whether 25 the -- in license negotiations, whether the company that

might need to take a license, whether they infringe or 2 not. 3 So these are question marks and issues that are part of the give and take in a real-world 4 5 negotiation. That doesn't happen here, because both 6 Function Media and Google have to assume that the patent is -- the patents are valid and that Google has infringed those patents. 10 And what else would they agree on? What's that last bullet point? 11 12 Α. The last part, they agree on what the products 13 are. In other words, what are the products that will be 14 licensed. And they will agree on what the royalty rate 15 should be for that license. 16 Q. Okay. 17 MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide. 18 (By Mr. Nelson) And what does this show? Q. 19 Well, that's that same formula we talked about. I've just kind of highlighted it in red on the 20 left side, because I'm really going to spend some time 21 right now talking about the royalty rate portion of this 22 formula to arrive at reasonable royalties. 23 24 Now, Mr. Bratic, to you, what is the benefit

25

of a running royalty?

- A. Well, one of the benefits of running royalties, as Mr. Dean has mentioned during his testimony, is, both parties get to participate in the upside in sharing the risk.
- In other words, the licensee, if the products aren't sold, then there's no royalty paid.
 - If there are significant sales or lots of sales, then the patent -- the licensor or the patentee, in this case, Function Media, would have the opportunity to benefit from that additional performance of those underlying product.
- Q. Now, is -- in some cases, is a lump-sum license appropriate?
- 14 A. Sure. That can be the case.
- 15 Q. Is it appropriate here?
 - A. I don't believe it would be appropriate or would have been arrived at in this case.
- 18 Q. Why not?

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- A. Well, in this case, based on my study and my investigation, these patents are worth in the hundreds of millions of dollars, and Google would not have wanted to pay all that money upfront in July of 2007. It would have been more logical for them to say: We'll pay you a royalty as these sales occur.
- Q. Did you also base your opinion on the

comparable licenses in the Georgia-Pacific Factors here?

A. Oh, yes, of course. I looked at Georgia-Pacific Factors, which I'm going to explain in a little more detail, and actually, some of Google's own licensing practices.

Q. Okay.

MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide.

Q. (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here, Mr. Bratic?

- A. Okay. Now, this is just -- that's an earlier slide, but what I've got here in the left-hand corner is 8 to 20 percent for Function Media.
- 13 Q. What does that represent?
- A. Now, that represents Function Media's starting position in its negotiations.

Based on my interviews of Mr. Dean and the documents I've reviewed from -- you know, from Function Media's records, Function Media had -- and Mr. Dean and Ms. Stone had been researching in the early part of this decade, well before the patents issued, how the internet industry was evolving and how licenses in that industry were evolving and licenses for royalties. And so they knew that royalties were running at least 8 percent.

Now, Mr. Dean also said in my interviews, and as he's testified here in Court, that the 20 percent was

```
very appropriate because he -- because he believed these
1
2
  patents were very important, and Google was getting lots
3
  of benefits from these patents.
             So he would have approached a negotiation
4
5
  insisting on a 20 percent royalty. So that's what's on
  the left-hand side.
6
            And it says: Patentee has upper hand.
        Q.
  you basing that on evidence in the record?
9
        Α.
             Yes. I'm basing it on Google's own statements
10
   about the perspective of the patentee, what the patentee
  has going into the hypo -- into a negotiation.
11
12
                  MR. NELSON: Your Honor, we have about a
13
  minute and a half clip. Is -- should we finish the
   clip, or do you want to take a break now or --
14
15
                  THE COURT: Let's keep going.
                  MR. NELSON: Okay.
16
17
             (By Mr. Nelson) I'm going to show you --
        Q.
   you're aware -- let me ask you first: Are you aware of
19
   who Johnny Chen is?
20
        Α.
             Yes. Mr. Chen is an executive at Google, and
   I understand that he was the person designated to be
21
   responsible for testifying about licensing issues at
22
  Google, you know, in this litigation.
23
24
          Okay. We're about to play Mr. Chen's
  testimony, which is Lines 10:09 through 18; 11:02
25
```

```
through 8; 13:24 through 14:08; 52:17 through 20; 63:05
1
2
   through 9; and 89:14 through 21.
3
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: May I approach, Your
   Honor?
4
5
                  THE COURT:
                             Yes.
                  (Bench conference.)
6
7
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: They're going to play a
8
   whole slew of designations of this witness within the
9
   context of another witness testifying.
10
                  I would submit that if they want to play
   designations for Mr. Chen, they would compile them and
11
   submit them like they did with the other witnesses.
12
13
   think this is inappropriate to have the expert do a
   running commentary on these deposition designations that
14
15
   are all glumped together like this.
16
                  MR. NELSON: All right. Response?
17
                  THE COURT: Well, yes.
18
                  MR. NELSON: First of all, they're all
19
   disclosed in Mr. Bratic's report. Rule 32 allows this.
   This goes directly to the point he has. It's a minute
20
   and a half clip.
21
22
                  THE COURT:
                              I'll let you play the clips
2.3
   that you disclosed in his report and ask him what -- you
24
   know, whether he relied on them, but, you know, we're
25
   going to -- we're almost to the afternoon break.
```

```
know, let's not move back and forth from depo clips to
 2
   the testimony.
 3
                  Rule 32, I'm not sure which provision
   you're citing to me there, but I'll take a look at
 5
   whether it says that you're entitled to do --
 6
                  MR. NELSON: Okay.
 7
                  THE COURT: -- what you're getting ready
 8
   to do.
9
                  I'm going to -- I'm going to allow it.
10
   don't think there's any prejudice to you, and I think
   that he can use the clips to support what his expert's
11
12
   saying.
13
                  So I'm going to let you do it at this
  point.
14
15
                  MR. NELSON: Thank you.
16
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
17
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go ahead and play the
18
   clip, please.
19
                  (Video playing.)
20
                  QUESTION: Please state your full name
21
   for the record.
22
                  ANSWER: Johnny Chen.
2.3
                  QUESTION: You understand, Mr. Chen, that
   you are under oath?
25
                  ANSWER: Yes.
```

```
QUESTION: You understand that the oath
1
   that you just took is just as solemn as what you took as
2
3
   if you were before a jury; is that right?
                  ANSWER: Yes.
4
5
                  QUESTION: What is your current position
6
   at Google?
7
                  ANSWER: Business development manager.
8
                  QUESTION: You understand you are here as
9
   Google's corporate representative for certain topics in
10
   this case?
11
                  ANSWER: Yes.
12
                  QUESTION: You understand that with
13
   respect to these topics, you are not just testifying in
  your personal capacity and that you are testifying as
14
15
   Google's corporate representative; is that correct?
16
                  ANSWER: Yes.
17
                  QUESTION: You understand, with respect
18
   to those answers, your answers bind the corporation for
19
   this lawsuit; is that correct?
20
                  ANSWER: Yes.
21
                  QUESTION: Do you believe that it is a
   good thing to have intellectual property and to protect
22
2.3
   ideas?
24
                  ANSWER: Yes.
25
                  QUESTION: You agree that the value of
```

```
intellectual property is not something that just Google
1
2
  values, correct?
3
                  ANSWER: I would assume other companies
  value their intellectual property.
4
5
                  QUESTION: Okay. But do you know whether
  Google has a strategy of trying to acquire assets from
6
  third parties with respect to patents?
8
                  ANSWER: Again, the word strategy -- the
9
  word strategy is very vague. I can say that we have no
10
  formal policy in acquiring licenses for patents.
             (End of video clip.)
11
12
             (By Mr. Nelson) Now, Mr. Bratic, Mr. Chen
        Q.
13
   there has testified about the fact that Google has no
14
  formal policy.
15
             Did you also rely on e-mails that Mr. Chen
  wrote about what Google's position would be in any
16
  hypothetical negotiation?
17
18
        A. Yes.
19
                  MR. NELSON: Let's put up Plaintiff's
20
  Exhibit 313, please, and let's blow that up.
21
             (By Mr. Nelson) This is from Johnny Chen; is
   that right? I'm sorry. This is Plaintiff's Exhibit
22
2.3
   313.
24
                  MR. NELSON: If we can scroll out again
25
  and see this.
```

- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) And so --
- MR. NELSON: Yeah. And so let's go back
- 3 in.

7

- 4 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) And this is from Johnny Chen;
- 5 is that right?
- 6 A. It is.
 - Q. And can you please maybe describe what's going on in this document to the jury?
- 9 A. Yes. This is an internal e-mail from Mr. Chen
 10 to somebody else at Google dealing with the issue about
 11 a license that Google was in negotiations to take.
- In other words, Google was going to license in the technology from a company on the subject line called VoiceAge. So that's kind of the backdrop of this memo.
- Q. Okay. And what is he saying here in this first highlighted portion?
- A. Right. Well, it says here: I think just saying that we want to cap because we are Google does not seem like a compelling argument.
 - Q. What -- what is he saying there?
- 21 A. Well, what he's saying is a cap mean -- you
- 22 know, a cap, a limit, on how much we -- we, Google,
- 23 would pay to VoiceAge. He's saying that just saying
- 24 we're Google is not enough to force the other people to
- 25 take or accept the cap.

- Q. Okay. And what's that next highlighted
- 2 portion right there?

- A. It says: If you want to take our patented technology, you need to pay the license fees.
- Q. What does that mean?
- A. Well, that just means saying -- he's saying

 here that if you wanted to take -- Google wanted to take

 the technology from VoiceAge, they'd have to pay

 VoiceAge license fees.
- 10 Q. Okay. And this last highlighted portion says:
- 11 Take it or leave it.
- 12 A. Right.
- Q. What does that mean?
- A. Well, what that means in the context of this
 memo, is, basically, that Google is saying that you
 either have -- they either have to take the license, as
 proposed by VoiceAge, or they have to leave it, meaning
 don't practice the patents.
- Q. Okay. And does this support your position
- 20 that Google would come into this hypothetical
- 21 negotiation knowing that the patentee, Function Media
- 22 here, has the upper hand because they would essentially
- 23 have to take it -- take the license or leave it, meaning
- 24 don't practice the technology?
- 25 A. Yes, as well as the fact that Georgia-Pacific

```
requires the parties to assume that the patents are
  valid and have been infringed. So you would take a
  license or you don't get to use the technology.
        0.
             Okay. Thank you.
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide,
  please.
             (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here?
        0.
             Okay. I mentioned several times that
        Α.
   Georgia-Pacific case. And what this is, is a list of 15
   factors.
           That case, the Court -- that was a patent
   infringement case, and one of the issues in that case
  was reasonable royalties for patent infringement.
12
             The Court in that case said there's 15 factors
  to look at. And I'll jump to the 15th real quick,
  because I mentioned that before. That's the
  hypothetical negotiation, Factor 15.
             The Court said: Use these 15 factors as a
18
   checklist. These 14 factors, apply them in every patent
   infringement case.
             Now, that doesn't mean they all are important
   or that they all necessarily apply, but you have to go
   through that checklist and -- and investigate it.
2.3
  And then at the end of all of those 14 factors, the
24
   Court said, you roll them all up into the hypothetical
  negotiation to figure out how that license, for example,
```

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

```
with Google and Function Media, would have shook out
2
  after that analysis of those 14 factors.
3
        Q. And are we going to go through all of these 14
  factors to determine how they affect the starting point
5
  of the negotiations in this hypothetical negotiation?
        A. Yes, we are. And I might add, there's one
6
  other thing the Court said in that case -- two other
  things the Court said. Not all -- because there's 14
  factors here, they're not all of equal weight
10
  necessarily. You have to look at every single case and
11
  the specifics of every case.
12
            So they don't all necessarily have equal
13
  weight.
            And the Court also said there are other
14
  factors you can consider. You're not limited to these
15
16
  15.
17
       Q. Okay.
18
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide,
19
  please.
20
       Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, what are we
21
   looking at here?
22
       A. Well, what I've done is, these 15 factors,
23
  some of them go together.
24
             In other words, they cluster for similar
```

subject matter. So what I've done is I've kind of

```
grouped them in buckets, because they're similar themes.
 1
 2
             And so you see, I have one theme for licensing
 3
  characteristics, one for commercial success, and I list
   the Georgia-Pacific factor number within each of those
 5
  buckets.
             And so I've kind of taken the 15 factors and
 6
   put them in five buckets, and that's how I'm going to
   discuss them.
9
        Q. Okay. We're going to talk about each of these
10
  buckets.
11
        Α.
            Yes.
12
        Q.
            Okay.
13
                  THE COURT: Well, we'll talk about them
14
   after the break.
15
                  MR. NELSON: Yes, sir.
16
                  THE COURT: Ladies and Gentlemen, be back
17
   ready to come in the courtroom at 3:35.
18
                  Remember my prior instructions, and don't
19
   talk about the case. Take 20 minutes.
20
                  COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise.
21
                  (Jury out.)
22
                  THE COURT: All right. Y'all have a
2.3
   seat.
24
                  Mr. Tribble, to which side do I charge
25
  the three deposition clips? Is that all to y'all?
```

```
1
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Bravomalo is -- excuse me,
 2
   Your Honor. Bravomalo was all Function Media, and you
 3
  can just charge all of it to us. I think they had 14
   seconds or something in there. I'll give them a couple
 5
   of minutes.
                  Oh, never mind. They had four minutes,
 6
 7
   Your Honor.
 8
                  THE COURT: Is that the first clip?
 9
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Well, Your Honor, I'll have
10
   to give you that information. I had it here. Here it
11
   is.
12
                  Okay. On Hutchinson, it was 5 minutes,
13
   46 seconds to Function Media; 3 minutes, 29 seconds to
14
   Google.
15
                  Zoufonoun, Function Media, 3 minutes, 35
   seconds; 17 seconds to Google.
16
17
                  And Bravomalo is all -- all Function
  Media, 4 minutes and 14 seconds.
18
19
                  THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
20
                  I'll see y'all at 3:35.
21
                  There's an issue about a slide that I
   assume we're going to get to this afternoon.
22
2.3
                  MS. CANDIDO: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                  THE COURT: Well, give me a copy of the
25
   slide to take with me, if you have a copy.
```

```
Thank you.
1
2
                  MS. CANDIDO: Thank you.
3
                  THE COURT: All right. We're in recess.
                  (Recess.)
4
5
                  COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise.
                  (Jury in.)
6
7
                  THE COURT: Please be seated.
8
                  Counsel, approach real quick.
9
                  (Bench conference.)
10
                  THE COURT: All right. The rates, as I
   understand it, were disclosed previously, correct?
11
12
                  MR. NELSON: Yes.
                  MS. CANDIDO: That's correct.
13
                  THE COURT: Tell me what -- tell me what
14
15
  these other numbers represent on your AdSense for
16
  Content and AdSense for Mobile Online.
17
                  MR. NELSON: These are simply -- so we're
  about to get to a slide, or later on, that is broken
19
   down by the revenues for AdSense for Content Online, the
   revenues for AdSense for Mobile Online. And it breaks
2.0
21
   it out by each product, and this is the total. So it's
   one plus one equals two -- or one plus -- you know.
22
2.3
                  THE COURT: Well, were these numbers
  previously disclosed?
25
                  MS. CANDIDO: No, they were not.
```

```
revenues are numbers were disclosed.
1
2
                  THE COURT: But adding them together
3
  wasn't?
                  MR. NELSON: Yes, they were.
4
5
                  MS. CANDIDO: I'm sorry. To be clear,
6
  Google's revenue clearly was disclosed. They've used it
  for the purposes of applying this rate to the revenue
  calculated damages figure. The only damages figure
  provided was based on this red-line calculation down
10
  here, none of the other information.
                  THE COURT: But as I read these two
11
  numbers, are they just summed?
12
13
                  MR. NELSON: Yes.
                  MS. CANDIDO: Well, these two are summed
14
15
  to get to here.
16
                  THE COURT: Right.
17
                  MS. CANDIDO: They never applied this
  rate to the revenue to get these numbers. These are
19
  damages figures.
2.0
                  MR. NELSON: If I can try to stay your
21
   argument, so I think what she's saying -- sorry.
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: She should have her
22
   own --
2.3
24
                  MR. NELSON: All right.
25
                  MS. CANDIDO: They have the revenue
```

```
Those were in his report. He's applied these
1
   figures.
2
   percentages to the revenue to get the damages figure.
3
                  THE COURT: So 8 percent multiplied by
   whatever the revenue?
4
5
                  MS. CANDIDO: Correct.
                  THE COURT: Okay.
6
7
                  MS. CANDIDO: But he's never provided
8
   those calculations before.
9
                  THE COURT: Well, I'm overruling that
10
   objection.
               These are percentage calculations and
   figures that have previously been provided. I'm going
11
  to overrule it.
12
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
13
14
                  THE COURT: Please proceed.
15
             (By Mr. Nelson) We were on this bucket slide,
   and could you please describe -- I think you were in
16
   the -- just ending your description of the different
17
18
   buckets here; is that right?
19
        Α.
             Right.
20
             Well, what I was saying right at the break
21
   was, those 15 Georgia-Pacific Factors, there's a
   relationship among some of them to make them similar.
22
   So I just reorganized that list of 15 and put them in
23
   these buckets.
24
25
             For example, licensing characteristics I put
```

```
Georgia-Pacific Factor 1, 2, and 12 under that bucket
1
2
  for a discussion for that subject and then so forth and
  so on with the other buckets that are all highlighted in
3
   vellow.
4
5
             Thank you.
        Q.
             Now, let's go to the next slide, please.
6
                                                        What
7
   is this?
8
        Α.
             Well, I've highlighted licensing
   characteristics in red, because that's the first of the
9
10
   Georgia-Pacific buckets I'm going to talk about.
             Okay. Let's go to the next slide.
11
        Ο.
12
             Now, Mr. Bratic, did Function Media have any
13
   relevant licenses for these patents-in-suit?
14
        Α.
             No.
             What did you look to to determine whether the
15
   starting point that you previously described of 8 to 20
16
   percent was in the same ball park of reasonability?
17
18
             Well, one of the things I did -- I mean, I did
19
   a number of things, but one of the things I looked at, I
20
   looked at internet industry royalty rates.
21
             And this is an annual publication from a --
22
   from the Licensing Economics Review. And if I can just
23
   briefly describe what it is.
             So this is from various years, from 2001
24
25
   through 2008. And there's a column telling you what the
```

```
average royalty rate was for licenses. I'm going to
1
2
  give you an example. I've highlighted 2006, because
  that's the year right before the hypothetical
3
  negotiation.
4
5
             And in 2006, for example, the average royalty
  rate for licenses in the internet industry was 13
6
            Now, it also said the median was 9 percent.
  percent.
             What's the difference between the average and
8
        Q.
9
   the median?
10
             Well -- and let me go to the far right and
   explain that this publication looked at 107 licenses in
11
12
  the internet industry licenses. And so the average
13
  means, if you took all the royalty rates for all 107
  licenses, the average in that year was 13 percent.
14
15
   The 9 percent, as a median, meant that half of the 107
   licenses were above 9 percent and half were below 9
16
   percent. So those give you some data points and
17
18
  benchmarks, if you will.
19
             Now, that was -- of course, the important
20
   thing about this chart is that the royalty rates have
21
  been climbing in the internet industry from 2001 through
22
   2008. And they were even higher in 2007, the year of
  the hypothetical negotiation.
23
24
            Now, why was -- you have 2006 highlighted in
```

red on this chart.

A. Right.

1

2

3

- Q. Why is 2006 in particular highlighted?
- A. Well, that was the year before the

 $4\mid$ hypothetical negotiation. So -- so, again, one of the

5 things about Georgia-Pacific in the hypothetical

5 negotiations, it's assumed that Function Media and

7 Georgia -- excuse me -- and Google would have known

about certain information, including this kind of

9 information.

the rates?

14

18

19

2.0

21

That's just assumed and attributed to the parties in a negotiation.

- Q. Now, in 2007, halfway during the timeframe of this actual hypothetical negotiation, what happened to
- A. Well, the rate actually increased. The average went up to 13-1/2 percent for the average, and the median went up to 10 percent.

And the reason these royalty rates have been climbing during the better part of this decade is because the internet has become more important as a major factor in everyday life and everyday economics.

- Q. And actually, what happened in 2008 according to this study?
- A. Well, the average and -- both the average and the median rate actually went even higher.

- Q. Now, are you aware on -- about whether Google's expert, Mr. Wagner, has ever relied on these studies?
- A. Yes. He has looked at industry royalty rates as well.
- Q. And are you aware, Mr. Bratic, one way or another whether the 2009 study has come out yet?
- A. No, it has not, because we're at the very beginning of 2010.
- 10 Q. Okay. Now, did you also look at Google's 11 licenses and the relevant technology field?
- 12 A. Yes.

2

3

4

5

6

15

16

17

18

19

- Q. And can you briefly describe what you looked at?
 - A. Well, Google -- as I mentioned earlier, I studied and investigated various Google licenses that Google executed, both technology that Google licensed out as well as licenses that Google licensed in -- technology that Google licensed in, including any patent rights.
- Q. Did you rely on the testimony of Mr. Chen for any descriptions of the licenses or the lack of testimony from Mr. Chen?
- A. Yes. A number of the licenses -- I should say some of the licenses that were produced by Google, I

```
couldn't rely on or make any interpretation of because
1
2
   Mr. Chen didn't know anything about them and couldn't
3
   say much about them.
4
                  MR. NELSON: May we approach, Your Honor?
5
                  THE COURT: Yes.
                  (Bench conference.)
6
7
                  THE COURT: Are we there?
8
                  MR. NELSON: No, actually we're not.
9
                  THE COURT:
                              Okay.
10
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: I'm just trying to take
11
   notes at the same time. I'm sorry.
12
                  MR. NELSON: I'm about to play a
13
   deposition clip, and I know Your Honor had expressed an
   issue on it before, and I wanted to have the ruling.
14
15
   Mr. Bratic has relied on these I-don't-know answers.
   There's a few short clips of Mr. Chen testifying,
16
17
   including on Meyer that he doesn't know.
18
                  THE COURT:
                              I'm going to allow it.
19
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: While we're here, so I
20
   don't take another time, putting up exhibits and having
21
   this witness testify as to what Google meant by those
   exhibits, I didn't stand up the first time, but if that
22
23
   happens again, I'm going to stand up and object.
24
                  THE COURT: Well, I'll be waiting for it.
25
                  MR. NELSON: Fair enough.
```

(Bench conference concluded.) 1 2 (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, did you rely on 3 Mr. Chen's testimony about his lack of knowledge and inability to tell you about what some of these licenses 4 5 meant? Yes. 6 Α. 7 Let's please play excerpts of the Chen Q. Okay. deposition, Page 139:25 through 143; 244:05 through 9 246:10; 247:20 through 22; 249:18 through 22; and 252:20 10 to 253:02. (Video playing.) 11 12 QUESTION: What were the circumstances of 13 this negotiation between Hewlett-Packard and Google? 14 I can't speak to the ANSWER: 15 circumstance, as I was not involved in this negotiation. 16 QUESTION: What technology is involved in 17 the patent purchase and sale agreement? 18 ANSWER: In the third patent is method 19 algorithms and computer programs for optimizing the 20 performance of messages, including advertisements in an 21 interactive measurable medium. 22 And then the two -- the two applications are system and methods for improving the performance of 2.3 24 electronic media advertising campaigns through 25 multi-attribute analysis and optimization and method

```
algorithms and computer programs for optimizing the
1
  performance of messages, including advertisements in an
2
3
  interactive measurable medium.
4
                  So it seems that these patents are
5
  related to algorithms and methods and computer programs.
6
                  QUESTION: How did this patent portfolio
7
   come to your attention?
8
                           To my personal attention?
                  ANSWER:
9
                  QUESTION: To Google's attention.
10
                  ANSWER: I do not know.
11
                  QUESTION: Can you tell me anything with
  respect to the circumstances of how Google purchased
12
   this patent portfolio?
13
14
                  ANSWER: You mean how this came about in
15
  the first place?
16
                  QUESTION: Yes.
17
                  ANSWER: Is that your question? I don't
18
  know.
19
                  QUESTION: Did Carl Meyer -- who is Carl
20
  Meyer, first of all?
21
                  ANSWER: Carl Meyer is an individual
  residing at 20252 Hill Avenue in Saratoga, California.
22
2.3
                  QUESTION: Besides that, you don't know
24
   anything about who Carl Meyer is?
25
                  ANSWER: He appears to be the owner of
```

```
1
   these patents.
 2
                  QUESTION: Besides what is on the face of
 3
   the agreement, can you tell me anything else about Carl
   Meyer?
 4
 5
                  ANSWER:
                          No.
 6
                  QUESTION: Did Carl Meyer threaten to sue
 7
   Google?
 8
                  ANSWER: I don't know.
 9
                  QUESTION: How much did Google contribute
10
   to Twister for Twister to buy the licensed patents?
                  ANSWER: I don't know.
11
12
                  QUESTION: Do you know whether Mitsubishi
13
   offered Google the standard terms it offered everybody
14
   else?
15
                  ANSWER: I don't know.
16
                  QUESTION: One way or the other?
17
                  ANSWER: I don't know.
18
                  QUESTION: Are you aware of an agreement
19
   between Google and Alcatel-Lucent?
20
                  ANSWER: Yes. I saw this during
21
   yesterday's deposition preparation.
                  QUESTION: Other than what's on the face
22
2.3
   of the document, can you tell me anything about the
   circumstances behind this agreement?
25
                  ANSWER: No.
```

(End of video clip.)

- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, are you aware of other answers that we didn't play of Mr. Chen testifying that he did not know of Google's licensing and the circumstances behind those licenses?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And when he didn't know about what Google licensed and why Google licensed, how did that affect your opinion for Google's licenses here?
- A. Well, in those circumstances, it made it very difficult to understand the circumstances and nature of those licenses. And one of the things you have to do in order to analyze licenses is understand something about their nature.
- Q. Now, did you define the relevant field for the technology at issue of Google's licenses here?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. And what was that relevant field?
- 19 A. Search and advertising.
- 20 Q. Do you know whether you and Mr. Wagner,
- 21 Google's expert, are in agreement on the relevant
- 22 technology field here?
- A. Yes, we are.
- 24 Q. And did you rely on any deposition -- let
- 25 me -- let me back up.

Why did you -- I understand why you would rely on advertising licenses. Why would you rely on search licenses as being part of the relevant field?

A. Well, because based on my investigation and study in this case, my extensive discussions with Dr. Rhyne, for example, and what I learned, is that search alone doesn't monetize.

And what happens -- with AdSense for Content
Online and AdSense for Mobile Online is what happens is
Google uses its search techniques and abilities in an
automated fashion, but Google has to monetize that
search. And the only way Google makes money is by
marrying advertising to search capability. And that's
why they're relevant.

- Q. Is this the monetization that we've heard so much about during this trial?
- A. Yes. Monetization means how do you make
 money? How do you generate revenues or sales? How do
 you generate profits?

Monetizing means you've got to be able to make money with it. And search by itself doesn't monetize, because Google makes search available for free. Google monetizes search by marrying it or coupling it with advertising, and then it's able to generate revenues.

And in the case I gave you, at least \$5

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billion to date for the accused products.
1
2
            Now, did you rely on any deposition testimony
3
  from Google's corporate witnesses about what this
  relevant technology field was and the relationship
5
  between search and advertising?
        Α.
             Yes.
6
7
        Q.
             Okay.
8
                  MR. NELSON: Can we please play the
9
  deposition testimony of Amin Zoufonoun who we just heard
10
   from previously?
                  This is Page 254, Lines 1 through 15.
11
12
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Same objection, Your
13
  Honor.
14
                  MR. NELSON: No, no. Sorry. We have not
15
  heard this particular testimony of the witness.
16
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: This also takes away our
17
   ability to do 106 designations, Your Honor. It's not
18
   the way the designation should be played.
19
                  MR. NELSON: Rule 32(a) --
20
                  THE COURT: Overruled.
21
                  MR. NELSON: Let's play the clip, please.
22
                  (Video playing.)
2.3
                  QUESTION: The core would include
24
   essentially search and advertising, correct?
25
                  ANSWER: That's my understanding, yes,
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search and search-related advertising as we've known it
1
   throughout Google.
2
3
                  QUESTION: Well, you agree that AdSense
  and AdWords, under any definition of core and under
4
5
  Google's corporate definition, fall within the
   70-percent core, correct?
6
7
                  ANSWER: I would characterize it as such,
8
   yes.
9
                  (End of video clip.)
10
             (By Mr. Nelson) Now, Mr. Bratic, did -- were
   you able to rely on some of Google's licenses in the
11
   preparation and analysis of your opinions here?
12
13
        A. Yes.
14
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please go to
15
  Plaintiff's Exhibit 318.
16
        Q. (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here,
17
   Mr. Bratic?
18
             Well, it may be hard to see on the screen.
19
   What this is, this is a license agreement that was
20
   executed back in 1998 between Google and Stanford
21
   University.
22
             You see it says the Board of Trustees of
23
  Leland Stanford University.
            And what was this license about?
24
        0.
25
        A. This license was basically a license for a
```

patent application relating to Google's search engine, 1 2 which actually Stanford had the rights to that patent application, and they were licensing it to Google. And 3 it was really the core of the start of Google. 5 Q. Was -- Google's search application, was it able to be monetized? 6 Α. No. You couldn't monetize it. You had to do something with it like couple it or marry it to 9 advertising. 10 Does Mr. Wagner, Google's expert, agree with you that this is a relevant license to be analyzed in 11 this litigation? 12 13 Α. Yes. 14 Now, were there any relevant terms --15 particular relevant terms that you looked at in your 16 analysis of this license? 17 Yes. There were a few. Α. 18 Okay. Let's just go through them. Let's just Q.. 19 start with what's highlighted. 20 Α. Okay. 21 What are we looking at here? 22 Well, this was a license that says Google Α. desires a license under said technology, software, and 2.3 24 inventions. So this was a license to a patent 25 application -- important patent application for search

1 capability. 2 It also included technology license. For 3 example, it included the rights to software and source code. So it was more than just a bare license for a 5 patent. Okay. Let's go to the next highlighted 6 Q. 7 portion. 8 And what's the relevance of this particular 9 clause? 10 Α. Well, this is the patent application that was licensed. And all it's pointing out here is the license 11 12 patent here is defined to mean the patent application, 13 because at that time the patent hadn't issued yet. 14 Now, how does that affect your analysis that 15 this was just for a patent application and not for the 16 patent itself? Well, at the time in 1998 when this license 17 was executed, because it was a patent application, it 18 was no certainty the patent would issue. 20 In our hypothetical negotiation, we know the 21 patents were issued, and they're also assumed to be valid in the hypothetical negotiation between Function 22 Media and Google. 23 24 So that would tend to favor Google -- I mean, 25 Function Media in their negotiations with Google.

I should also point out in fairness that up above the technology license that we talked about, the earlier section -- I can't see the number.

0. 1.4?

A. I'm sorry. 1.4. That involved more than just a patent application. That Stanford license involved technology, software rights and the like.

So in that sense, there was more being given to Google by Stanford than Function Media would give to Google in this case. And so that would tend to tilt or favor the negotiation on that point in Google's favor.

- 12 Okay. Now, are there any other terms?
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. Being it's -- let's see the next one.
 - A. The licensed field of use meant -- means internet search applications. In other words, there was -- in other words, there was a limitation or a restriction on what Google could do with the licensed technology.
 - It was limited to search applications. In the hypothetical negotiation, there's no limits to what

 Stan -- excuse me -- Google does with Function Media's patents so long as they pay for the use.
- Q. So is it fair to say that this particular

 25 factor would cut in Function Media's favor in comparison

between the license and the hypothetical negotiation?

Α. Yes.

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- Okay. What's the next clause here?
- Well, this is a clause that said that this 5 particular license from 1998 was going to be exclusive In other words, Google would enjoy 6 for six years. exclusivity for at least six years, according to this license back in 1998.
 - Q. How would that affect your comparison of this license with the hypothetical negotiation in this case?
- The hypothetical negotiation in this case is not an exclusive license. Function Media gets to license other companies or other individuals that they want. So that tends to favor Google in this 15 hypothetical negotiation.
- 16 Q. Is it fair?
- Because Google is getting less than Google 17 18 got, for example, in the Stanford license in terms of 19 restrictions.
 - Q. Is it a fair summary of your testimony that of the factors that you looked at, a couple cut in favor of Function Media and a couple cut in favor of Google in terms of comparing this license with the hypothetical negotiation?
- 25 Yes, that would be a fair summary.

- Q. Now, what were the terms of the license between Google and Stanford?
 - A. Okay. Well, let's see. There's a feature about the royalties, and I think there it is. You're going to highlight it. Section 8.1.

So what happened is, in recognition of this license in 1998, Google gave Stanford 25 -- excuse me -- I'm sorry -- 2 percent of the stock of Google at that time. So whatever stock Google had at that time, they gave to Stanford. And that was about 2 -- a little over 2-1/2 million shares of stock.

- Q. Now, was -- the 2 percent back then in 1998, is it still equivalent to 2 percent of Google today?
- 14 A. No.

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- Q. What approximate percentage does that 2 percent, then, work out to today?
- 17 A. A little less than 1 percent.
- Q. Okay. At the time of the hypothetical negotiation in July 2007, how much -- once you do the dilution of the little less than 1 percent --
- 21 A. Yeah.
- Q. -- could you please tell the jury how much that stock was worth in July of 2007?
- A. Yeah. That was about \$1.4 billion. In other words, if you took those original shares that were given

- to Stanford by Google and if you said what's the value of them at the time of the hypothetical negotiation in July 2007, it's about \$1.4 billion.

 Q. Now, since then, has the stock increased a little bit?
 - A. It's gone up and it's gone down a little.

 Right now, it's a little higher. If you were to look at it based on last Friday, because Monday was a holiday, the stock price would have been worth about 1.5 billion, just a little higher.
- 11 Q. Now, are you primarily focused about it at the 12 time of the hypothetical negotiation?
- 13 A. I am.

- 14 Q. Okay.
- A. Because that would have been known. That
 would have been something that would have considered at
 the hypothetical negotiation.
- Q. Now, did -- when Stanford got this stock, did
 it have an agreement with the inventors of this patent
 application about whether it would share in the proceeds
 of this license agreement?
- 22 A. Yes, it did.
- 23 Q. What were the terms of that agreement?
- A. Well, first of all, the patent application that we're talking about for that core search

- capability, which was owned by Stanford, the inventors 1 2 were what became the two co-founders of Google: 3 Mr. Brin and Mr. Page. And because they had worked on that invention, 4 5 which was owned by Stanford while they were students at Stanford, Stanford gave them 28 percent of the stock 6 that they got from Google. 8 So of the 2 percent stock of the 2-1/2 million 9 shares, they gave up 28 percent of those 2-1/2 million 10 shares to Mr. Brin and Mr. Page, who are co-inventors of 11 that patent application. 12 Q. Were you able, Mr. Bratic, to learn from 13 publicly available sources how much Stanford ended up selling its remaining stock -- minus that 28 percent it 14 15 gave to Mr. Brin and Mr. Page -- how much it sold that 16 remaining stock for? 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. How much was that? 19 They sold 72 percent that they held for around \$365 million. 20 21 Now, we saw earlier one of the terms of the 0. 22 license was that Google had an exclusive license for a
 - A. That's the original license, correct.

period of, I think, six years is what the license said.

25 Q. What is your understanding -- as a patent

23

- licensing expert, when someone has an exclusive license for a period of years, are they then able to sublicense that license?
 - A. Yeah. In the case of this license, they had the rights to sublicense this Stanford license. In other words, Google could turn around -- turn around and license the technology they just got from Stanford.
 - Q. And are you aware whether Google licensed this technology to others?
- 10 A. Yes, they did license this search technology,
 11 Stanford's search technology.
- Q. Could you please tell the jury whether -- when Google licensed this technology, the form of how it licensed the technology?
- 15 A. Yes. The form -- when Google turned around 16 and licensed Stanford's search technology, it licensed 17 it in the form of running royalties based on usage.
- Q. What did Google call that form of running royalty?
- A. Well, they called it, I believe, it was CPM, cost per thousand.
- 22 Q. CPM stands for cost per thousand?
- 23 A. Thousand, yes.

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Q. Can you please briefly explain what cost per thousand means and why that is equivalent to a running

1 royalty? 2 A running royalty is a usage royalty. 3 other words, you can pay based on a percentage of sales. You can pay based on number of widgets manufactured. 5 So it's based on usage. You know, the more you use, the more you pay. The less you use, the less you pay, however you want to use it. 8 Now, in the case of what Google did as an 9 example, they would license it, because they were doing 10 search results. I'll give you an example in a minute with AOL. 11 12 So they would go out and do search results, so 13 they would charge per thousand search results they would do for clients. They would charge them so many cents 14 per thousand search results. 15 16 And because it's based on the volume or usage of search results, that's a form of running royalty. 17 18 Do you have an example of how Google, when it Q. 19 tried to license its search technology from this license 20 to others, whether it mentioned the fact that it was in 21 the process of applying for patents? 22 Α. Yes.

- Q. Let's please turn to Plaintiff's Exhibit 1665.
- 24 A. 16 --

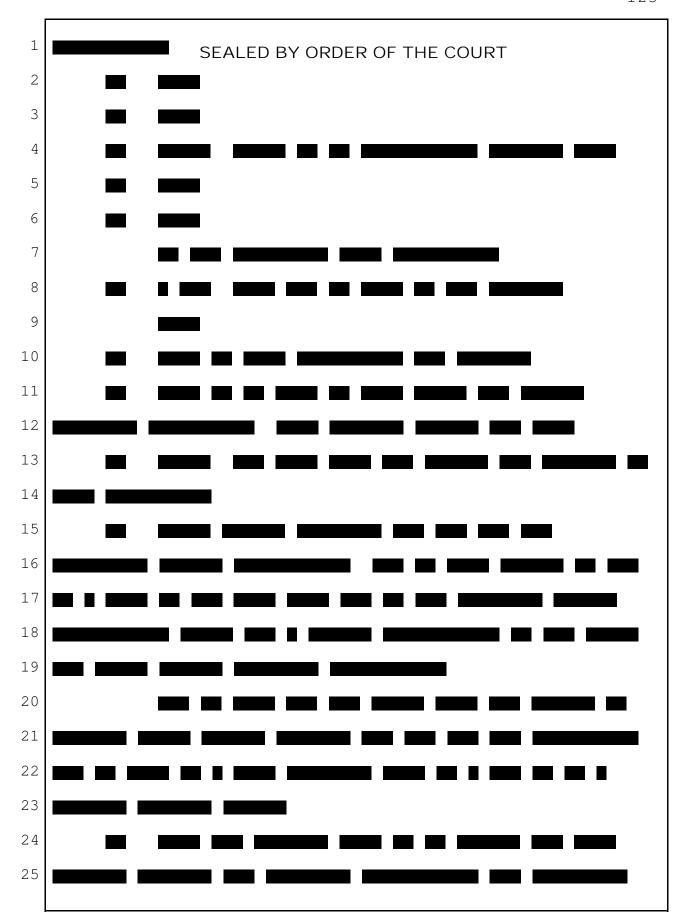
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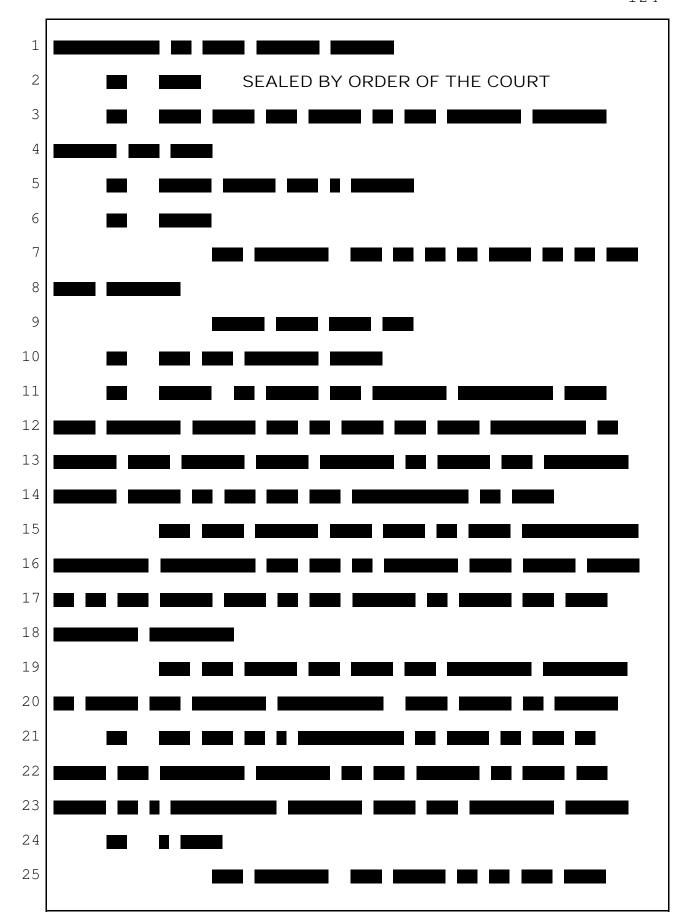
25 Q. And let's just pause here. This is

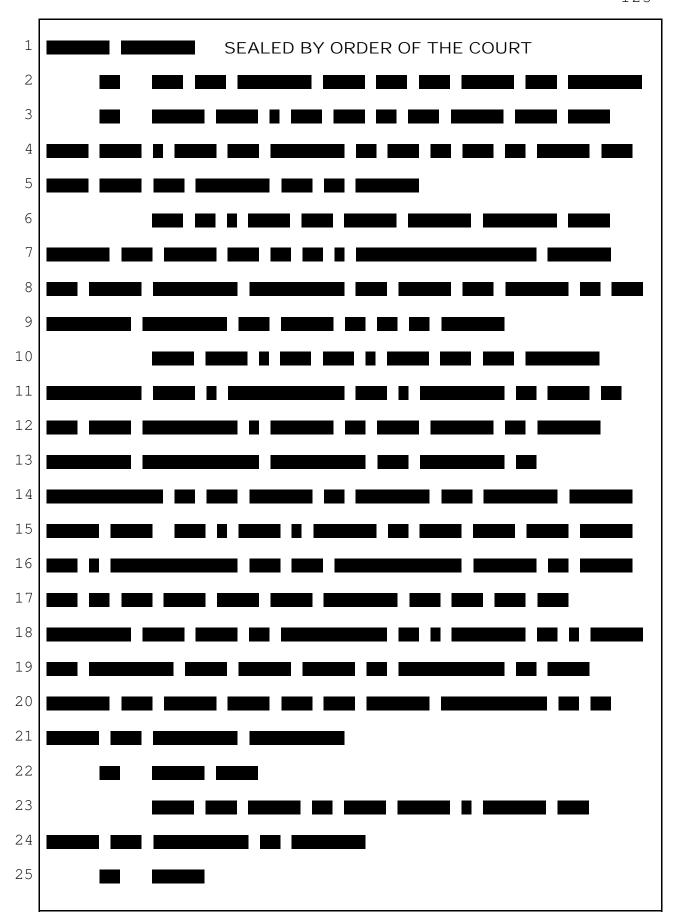
```
Plaintiff's Exhibit 1665.
 1
 2
        Α.
            Right.
 3
        Q. Mr. Bratic, what is the date we're looking at
   of this document?
 5
           May of 2001.
        Α.
            Okay. Let's go to Page 14 of this document.
 6
   What are we looking at here?
 8
        Α.
             Well, this is from that presentation in 2001,
   and this is a document talking --
10
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Excuse me, Your Honor.
11
  We believe this is outside the report.
12
                  MR. NELSON: It's in the supplemental
13
   that he just filed, Exhibit 15. We can approach if you
14
  want.
15
                  Your Honor, as you are aware, Google just
16
   produced a lot of documents.
17
                  THE COURT: Well, let's approach.
18
                  (Bench conference.)
19
                  MR. NELSON: This --
20
                  THE COURT: Yes?
21
                  MR. NELSON: This document was just
22
   produced.
2.3
                  THE COURT: Voice down.
24
                  MR. NELSON: Sorry, sorry.
25
                  This document was just produced.
```

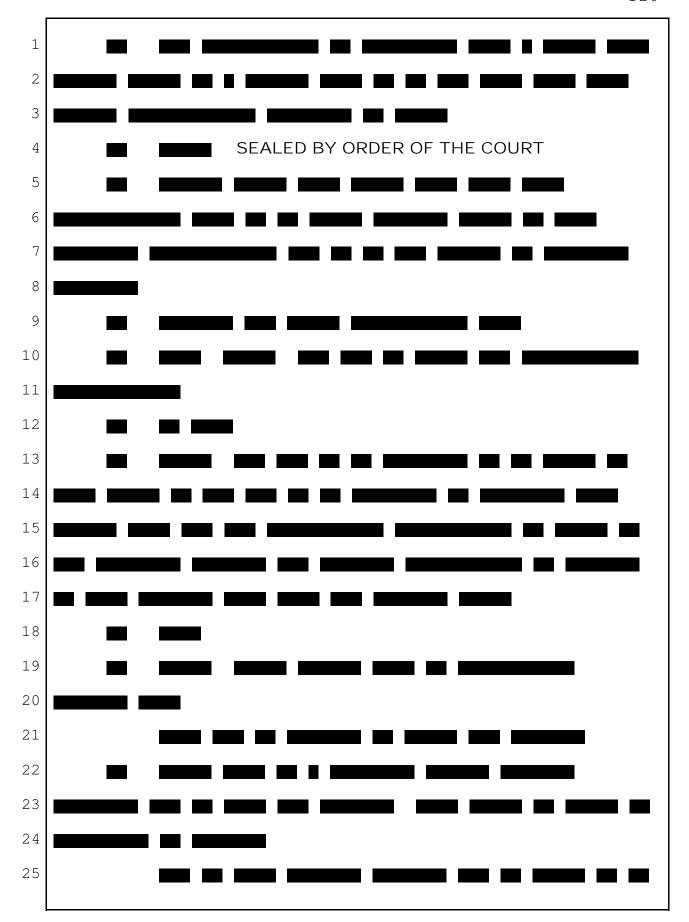
```
Mr. Bratic discloses in a supplemental report where he
 1
 2
   explained it as --
 3
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: 16th of January.
                  MR. NELSON: Your Honor, this is part of
 4
 5
   the new production. Mr. Bratic specifically says what
  he relies on in the report. It came from Apex
  Production, and he disclosed it.
 8
                  We were waiting to file the report until
9
   we got the numbers. Literally, as soon as we got the
10
  numbers, we filed the supplemental report.
                  THE COURT: When was the document
11
12
   produced?
13
                  No, not the report. The document on
  which he's relying.
14
15
                  MR. NELSON: Late November, early
16
  December.
17
                  THE COURT: Late November, early
18
  December?
19
                  MR. NELSON: Yes.
20
                  THE COURT: I'm sustaining the objection.
21
   And, counsel, we're not going to get into the timing of
   the production.
22
2.3
                  MR. NELSON: Oh, I'm sorry.
24
                  THE COURT: -- of the documents in this
25
   case.
```

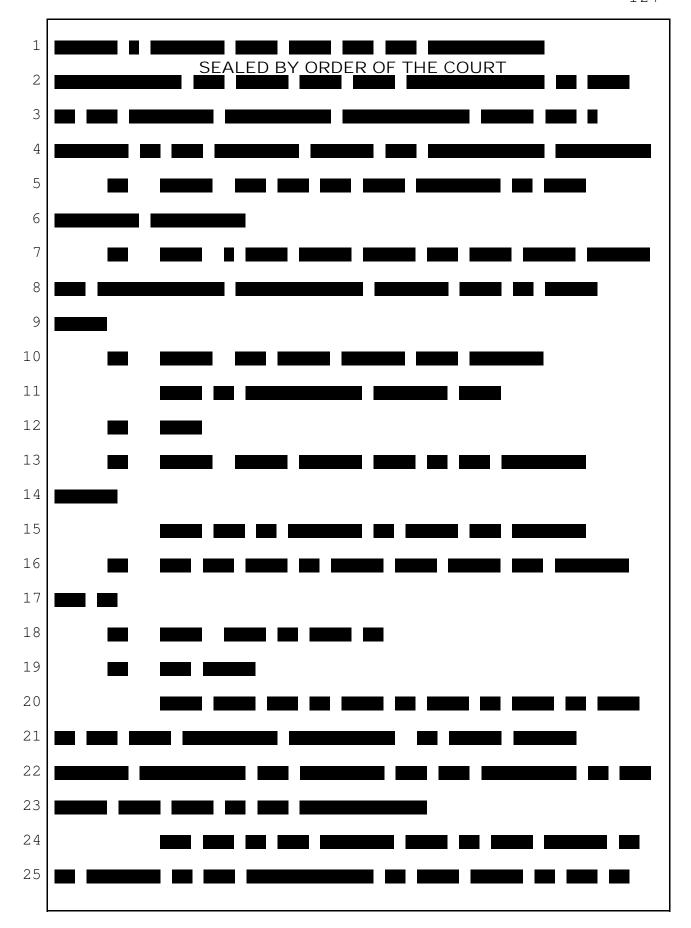
1 MR. NELSON: I'm sorry. (Bench conference concluded.) 2 3 MR. NELSON: Your Honor, actually --(Bench conference.) 4 5 MR. NELSON: It's time. It's that time. THE COURT: Okay. All right. 6 7 MR. VERHOEVEN: I'm sorry. What? 8 MR. NELSON: Closing the courtroom. 9 (Bench conference concluded.) 10 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and 11 Gentlemen seated out in the audience, there are a couple 12 of issues that, once again, there's been a request to 13 close the courtroom from the public view by virtue of the extremely confidential nature of the material. 14 15 So I'm going to have to ask you to leave 16 once again at this time. Once again, I'll try to keep the -- your absence at a minimum. You'll be invited 17 18 back in promptly upon completion of the areas of 19 testimony that implicate the confidential production. 20 21 22 23 24 25

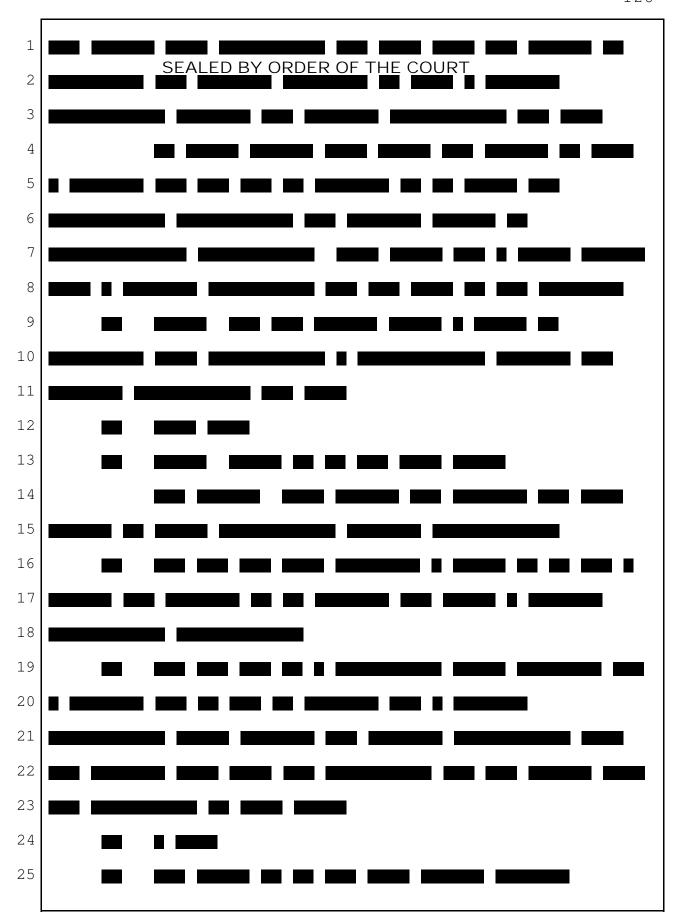


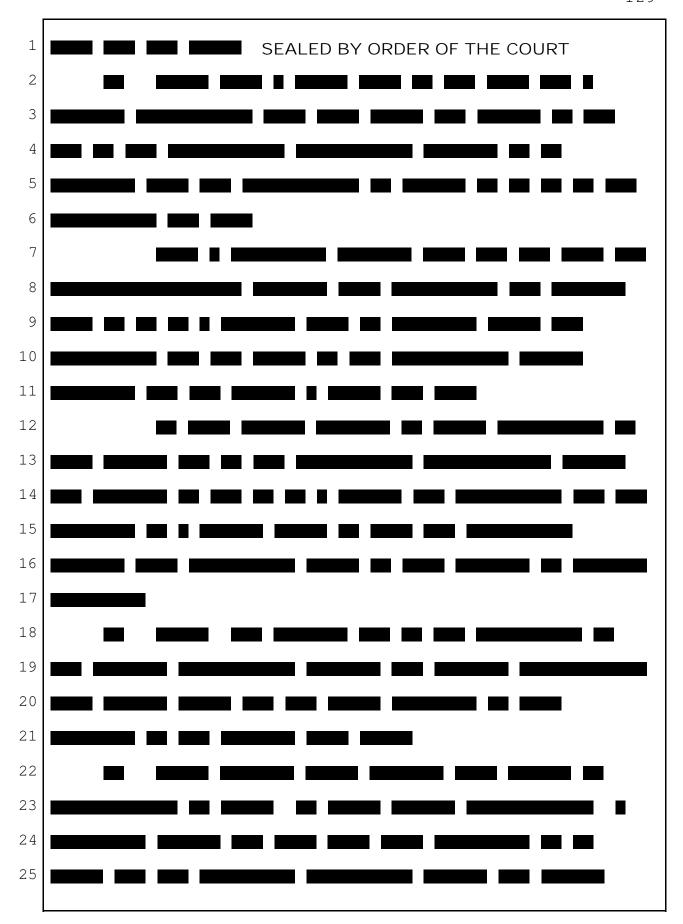


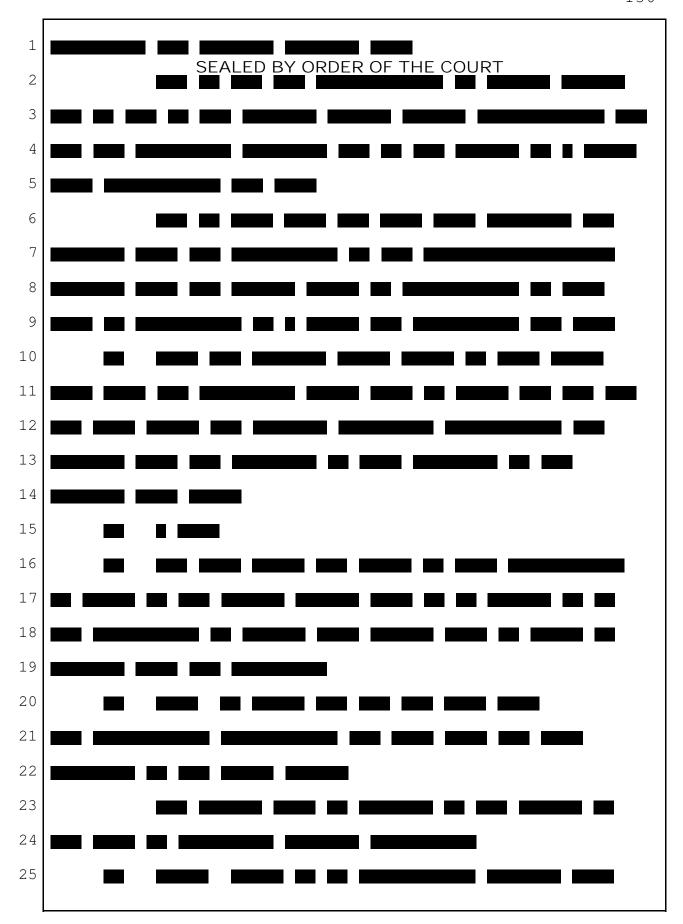


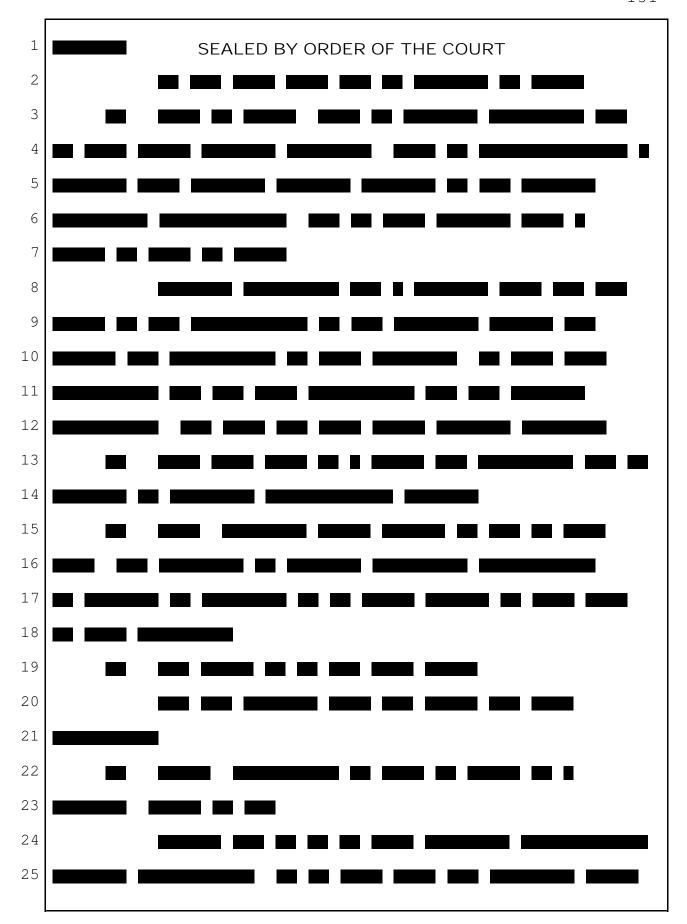












1 2 3 SEALED BY ORDER OF THE COURT 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, were you aware, 13 Q. in the course of your negotiation and analysis of the 14 15 negotiation, of whether Google acquired the relevant 16 patented technology through other means beyond just 17 patent licenses? 18 Yes. One of the other ways that Google 19 acquired access to technology it wanted, which included 20 patents and patent application, was doing acquisitions, 21 like DoubleClick -- am I allowed to say that? I think you can talk about that they did 22 Q. 23 acquire DoubleClick. 24 Α. Okay. 25 Q. Yes.

- A. And Applied Semantics.
- Q. And you mentioned the Applied Semantics transaction?
- A. That's another -- that's another example of how they got access to technology and intellectual
- 6 property rights --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- by buying companies.
- 9 MR. NELSON: Now let's go to Plaintiff's
- 10 Exhibit 445.

- 11 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, did you rely upon
- 12 this document in the formation of your opinion here?
- A. Yes. It was one of the many documents I
- 14 relied on and analyzed.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- MR. NELSON: And let's go to the relevant
- 17 page, please.
- 18 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, in the bottom
- 19 left-hand corner, it says Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Who is Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin?
- 22 A. Okay. That is an independent consulting firm
- 23 that values businesses.
- So there are lots of companies like Google and
- 25 other companies that go to them when they do

acquisitions to get them to value the different assets 1 2 that they purchased.

- Q. And, Mr. Bratic, what was the reason, besides -- so Houlihan-Lokey -- or Google would go to Houlihan-Lokey --
 - Α. Yes.

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- Q. -- and ask them to provide a valuation for Google; is that right?
- Yes. Let me explain, if I can, briefly --
- 10 Q. Sure.
- Α. -- how it works. 11

What happens is, it's not that Houlihan-Lokey determined the price. They were -- what the price was determined, they have to come in afterwards for tax reasons and for what we call financial reporting purposes to prepare the financial statements of the company for its investors and lenders and everybody else.

They have to determine what that purchase price was and how it gets allocated to the different parts of the assets that were acquired.

22 And so that's the purpose for a company like Houlihan-Lokey doing these kinds of studies. 23

- In the Applied Semantics acquisition --Ο.
- 25 Α. Yes.

- Q. -- did Applied Semantics have any patents at
- 2 that time?

- A. They did.
- Q. And could you please explain?
- 5 A. Well, based on my investigation and research,
- 6 I learned that -- in my study, I learned that Applied
- 7 Semantics -- at the time of this acquisition by Google,
- 8 Applied Semantics had one patent and one patent
- 9 application with the United States Patent & Trademark
- 10 Office.
- 11 Q. How was this patent and patent application
- 12 related to its core technology?
- A. Well, it was -- part of the patented
- 14 technology that was being acquired was part of what was
- 15 called the CIRCA core patented technology.
- Q. And do you have a document about that?
- 17 A. Yes. That's how Google described the
- 18 acquisition. They had a press release, I believe.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- 20 MR. NELSON: Let's go to Plaintiff's
- 21 Exhibit 846.
- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here,
- 23 Mr. Bratic?
- A. This is a -- I believe a press release
- 25 regarding Google announcing that it acquired -- was in

the process of acquiring Applied Semantics. 1 2 Okay. And in the press release, did they 3 discuss the fact that it was the patented CIRCA technology? 4 5 A. Yes. 6 MR. NELSON: And let's go -- I think it's 7 the third paragraph up from the bottom, please. third paragraph. There we go. Yes. Well, this is a description. Google is 9 10 saying in its press release regarding this acquisition that it's basically buying -- and the products they are 11 buying are Applied Semantics' products that are based on 12 its -- its being Applied Semantics -- patented CIRCA 13 14 technology. 15 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Okay. 16 MR. NELSON: Now, let's go -- actually, let's go back to Plaintiff's Exhibit 445. 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 20 REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT 21 22 23 24 25

1	
2	
3	REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
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8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	Q. Whose testimony did you rely on?
14	A. That was, I believe, Mr. Zoufonoun.
15	Q. Okay.
16	MR. NELSON: Let's please play
17	Mr. Zoufonoun's relevant testimony here.
18	(Video playing.)
19	
20	REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
21	
22	
23	
24	
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REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Google, Inc., Acquisition of Applied Semantics, Inc.,

Valuation of Intangible Assets, why was Houlihan-Lokey

context. If you want my best guess, I would say they

are trying to assign value to intangible assets for the

QUESTION:

ANSWER:

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hired?

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8 certainty why they were hired and what it means in this

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(End of video clip.)

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21 inability to explain

Α.

purposes of accounting.

-- how is

In this context, when it says,

Again, I can't say with

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blanks. And so I went back and I looked at the press

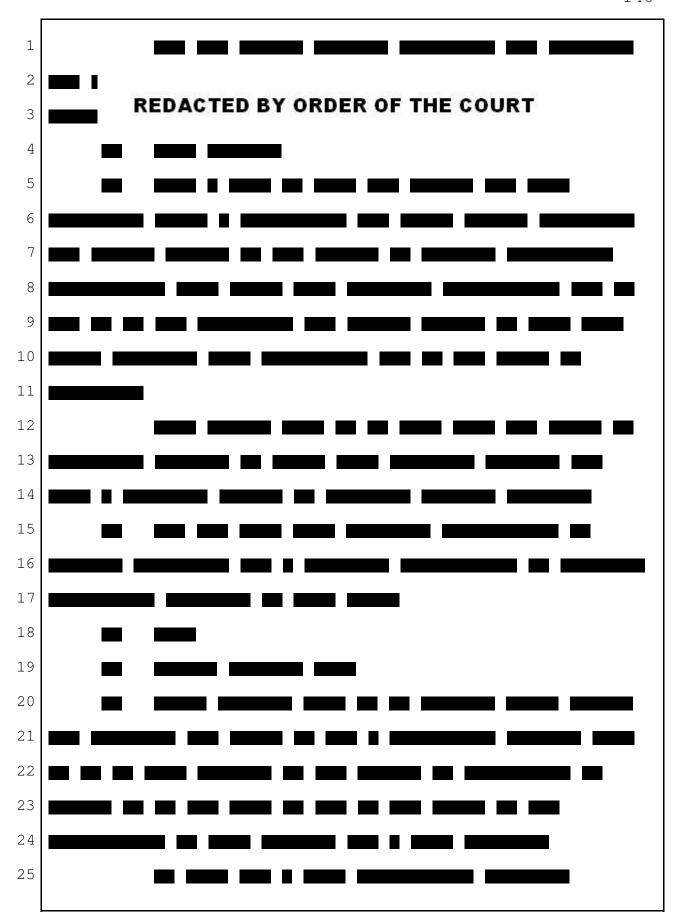
that relevant to your analysis?

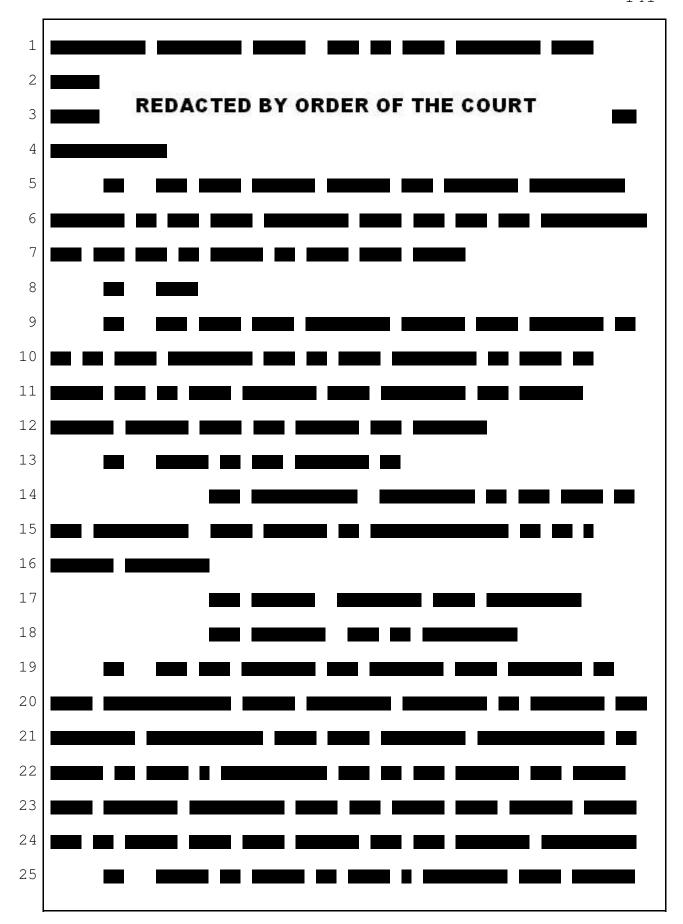
Well, I did my best to try and fill in the

(By Mr. Nelson) And what was Google's

release talking about the patented core technology for

1 Applied Semantics. 2 I went to the U.S. PTO website, I and my 3 staff, working with my assistance -- under my assistance, and we found an Applied Semantics' patent 4 5 and the Applied Semantics patent application. And then, of course, I looked at the press 6 release that said that Google was acquiring Applied 8 Semantics' patented core technology. 9 And the core technology then -- Houlihan-Lokey 10 said REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT 11 12 13 Now, Mr. Bratic, did -- based on your study --14 0. 15 Yes. Α. 16 -- did Google end up using this core Q. technology it bought? 17 18 No, it did not. Α. 19 Why did Google purchase Applied Semantics? 20 First of all, I should say, the only thing Α. 21 Google did use from Applied Semantics, based on my research, was the AdSense name. 22 2.3 In other words, what we now know as AdSense 24 wasn't called AdSense before. It only became that name 25 after Applied Semantics was purchased.





REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

- Q. Did Houlihan-Lokey perform other outside consultant valuation studies besides the one it conducted on behalf of Applied Semantics?
 - A. Yes, they did.
- Q. Did Houlihan-Lokey do a study with respect to DoubleClick?
- O A. They did.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- MR. NELSON: Let's please put on 1689.
- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) And, Mr. Bratic, what are we looking at here?
- A. Well, this is the cover page from the

 DoubleClick analysis done by Houlihan-Lokey, the same

 firm that did the study for Applied Semantics.
- 18 Q. Now, would Houlihan-Lokey --
- A. And you can see that in the lower left-hand corner, Houlihan-Lokey.
- Q. When Houlihan-Lokey conducted this report, did
 Google rely on this report for its financial statements?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Was Google a public company at this time in
- 25 2007?

- By -- by -- yeah, by -- 2008 is the date of Α. this study. But, yes, Google was a public company by that time.
- Are you aware of Google's obligations to report accurately its financial statements?
- Well, yes. Google is a public company, and I 6 think later on I have a document to show you -- a document they filed at the Securities and Exchange Commission. 9
 - And when they have to file their documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission, they're -they're subject to penalties, perjury and the like --
- 13 0. What --

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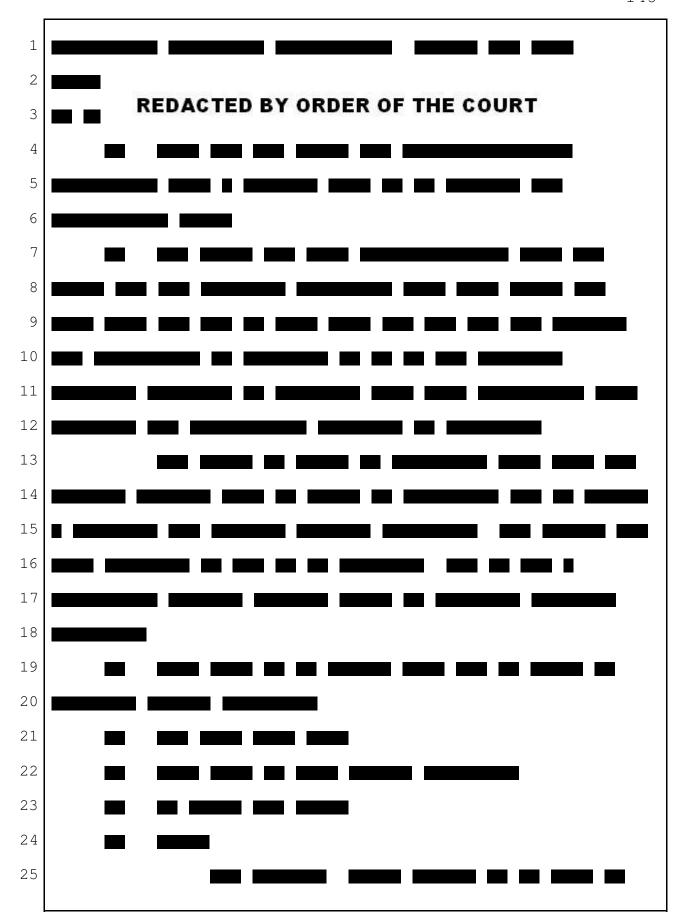
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14

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- -- if they're false or misleading.
- What did Houlihan-Lokey determine was the 16 technology royalty rate for this transaction and for acquiring this technology?
- 18 Go on, Mr. Bratic.
- 19 No. What -- I was just going to 20 correct you just a little.
- 21 0. Sure.
- 22 What they did is, the -- there was a key core technology in this company, too, called DART. 23 24 DoubleClick's product. And it was an internet ad --25 search and ad management system. And Google acquired

```
1
   this core -- developed core technology.
2
             So what -- one of the things that Houlihan did
3
   is, they acquired different assets -- and I'm not
   suggesting at all that the only thing they bought when
 4
 5
   they bought DoubleClick was this DART technology,
   because that's not the case.
6
 7
8
             REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```



REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT Did you, in your analysis, rely on other Houlihan-Lokey studies in coming up with your royalty rate in this case? Α. I did. Do you have a chart showing that? In part, though. I want to make it clear that's one of the many things I looked at. Q. All right.

```
1
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go to the next slide,
2
   please. Next slide.
3
                  Yeah, there we go.
 4
             (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here,
        Ο.
 5
   Mr. Bratic?
6
 7
           REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
             Now, I want to focus on these other
20
   transactions in --
21
        A. Right.
22
            -- right below that.
        Q.
23
        Α.
             Right.
24
        Q. Were those transactions core technology to
25
   Google, based on your analysis?
```

```
A. Well, based on my analysis and the deposition
2 of Google witnesses, those -- all the other
```

- 3 transactions -- those transactions were not core
- 4 technology to Google.
- Q. Okay. Now, what -- how did you apply these different royalty rates?
- A. Well, first of all, let me also mention that
 each one of these transactions either involved a
 patent -- patents or patent applications or both. And
- 11 Q. Let me -- let me stop you.

so what I did is I took --

- And do you know whether those patents and patent applications related to the technology acquired?
- A. Well, the technology acquired as part of those acquisitions --
- 16 Q. Yes.

10

- 17 A. -- yes.
- 18 Q. Okay. Go on.
- A. Well, what I mean by that is, Google acquired all those rights.
- Q. Yes. Okay.
- A. In fact, if you go to the PTO website, you'll see that there were assignments by these companies that either owned the patents or patent applications, and they were assigned to Google, much like Mr. Dean and Ms.

1	Stone assigned the patents-in-suit to Function Media.
2	
3	
4	REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17 18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	Q. Now, let me focus you in on one of these
2	transactions, the dMarc Broadcasting transaction.
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Mr. Bratic, are you aware with how that
5	transaction was structured?
6	A. Yeah. The structure of it?
7	Q. Yes.
8	A. Yes, generally.
9	Q. Can you please describe for the jury how that
LO	transaction was structured?
L1	A. Well, first of all, dMarc Broadcasting was an
L2	acquisition that was intended to take AdSense, which we
L3	know is AdSense Online, from the internet and expand
L 4	that core product into radio ads.
L5	
L6	REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
L 7	- KEDAGIED DI GKDEK GI IIIE GGGKI
8_8	
_9	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

REDACTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

MR. NELSON: Let's please go to the next slide.

- Q. (By Mr. Nelson) We've already talked about this a little bit --
 - A. Yes.

Q. -- Mr. Bratic.

How specifically did you rely on these industry rates here in the formation of your opinion as one data point?

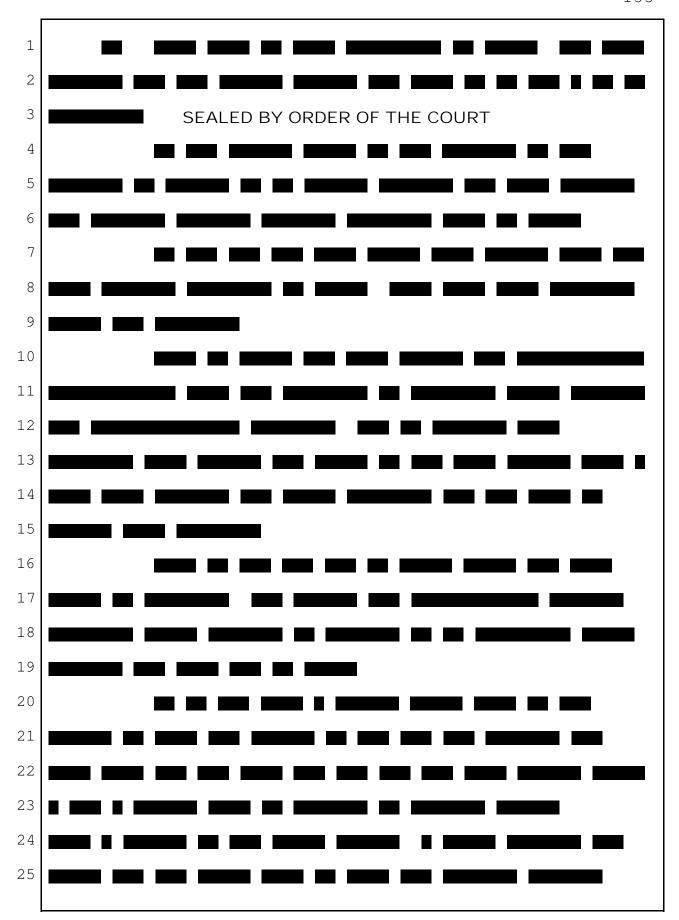
- A. Well, again, it's one data point, and it's information that would have -- is -- is implied or it's assumed that these -- both Function Media and Google would have known about these industry royalty rates.

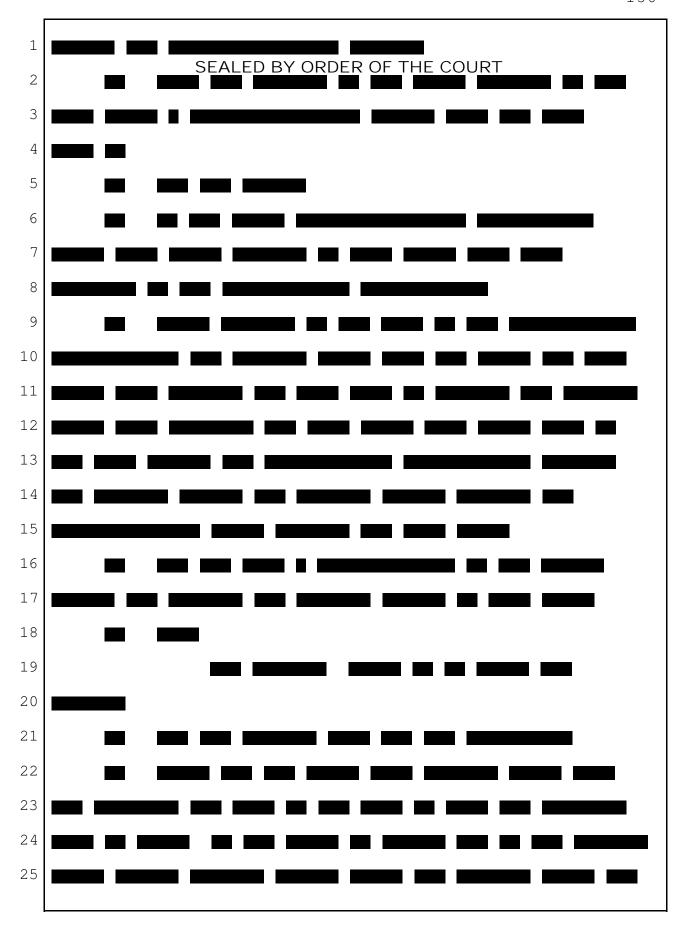
 And I might add that Function Media and Google at the hypothetical negotiation would also know about these Houlihan-Lokey studies. Because unlike the real world of negotiations where nobody shares their information necessarily, in the hypothetical negotiation, as required under Georgia-Pacific, all the cards are on the table; in other words, no surprises.
- So everybody goes in -- both Function Media and Google go in having knowledge of these facts in our hypothetical negotiation.
- And I might add that in the 2006 and then 2007

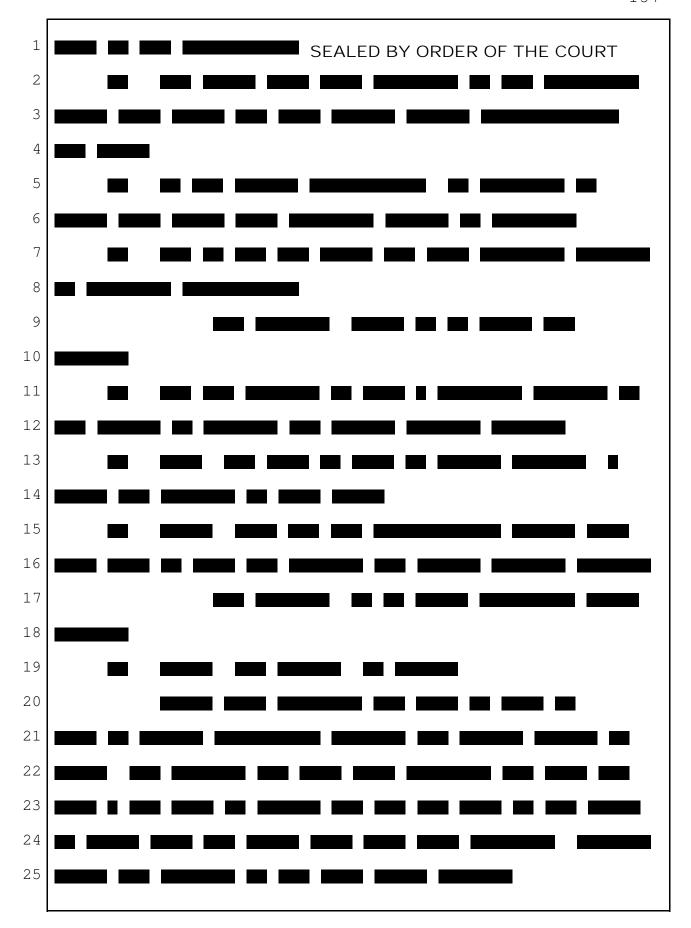
```
timeframe, you will see that these industry royalty
1
2
  rates are very consistent with the average pretax
  royalty -- or technology rate used in the Houlihan-Lokey
3
  studies, which was 12 percent.
4
5
        Q. Now, I want to be clear here. Did you rely on
  any one of these 107 or 115 licenses in particular in
6
  the analysis here?
8
        Α.
             No. I didn't have access to all -- to those
  individual licenses.
9
10
             How did you use the study then?
             I used it as a data point or as a benchmark
11
        Α.
12
  for my analysis, as a guide post.
13
             Okay. Now, in sum, we've looked at these
        Ο.
14
  licenses and licensing factors.
15
             How do these three Georgia-Pacific Factors
16
  relate and how do they affect the hypothetical
  negotiation in this case?
17
18
             Well, my opinion, they would tend to push the
19
   royalty rate up at the hypothetical negotiation.
20
        Q..
             Okay.
                  MR. NELSON: Your Honor, may we approach?
21
                  (Bench conference.)
22
2.3
                  THE COURT: Another issue?
24
                  MR. NELSON: No. This is just another
25
  time where -- it's for approaching this profit margin
```

```
issue. And I'm going to try to be very limited, and
1
2
   it's going to be about two or three minutes, but we're
  going to get into confidential information.
3
                  THE COURT: Okay. That's what I --
4
5
                  MR. NELSON: Oh, yes.
                  THE COURT: Okay. Just a second.
6
                                                      It's
   okay. How many times more times am I going to have to
8
  do this today?
9
                  MR. NELSON: This will be the second of
10
  three, and I don't know if we're going to get to the
11
  third.
12
                  THE COURT: Okay. Well, I just want to
13
   give them some advance notice, but, you know, I'm not --
  well, I'll -- I'll tell them what I'm going to tell
14
15
   them.
                  MR. NELSON: Okay.
16
17
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
18
                  THE COURT: All right. Again, folks back
19
   there, I'm going to have to ask you to leave the
20
   courtroom at this time.
21
                  Just for your information, there's going
   to be a brief period of time that I need to ask you to
22
   step out to hear some confidential information.
23
24
                  There will be one other time as well, but
25
  I'm -- I'm breaking them up, because I'd rather have you
```

in here for as much of the testimony as I can let you in here for. So that's why I'm asking you to excuse yourself at this time. I think it will take about two minutes to get through this portion of the testimony. Then there will be another brief portion of the testimony possibly before 5:00 o'clock today that I'll have to ask you to leave again. So that's the schedule for today. SEALED BY ORDER OF THE COURT







1 2 3 4 5 (By Mr. Nelson) I'm going to go ahead and get Q. 6 started, Mr. Bratic. 7 Α. Sure. 8 Did you rely on documents also showing the 9 commercial success of the product for Google? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. Okay. 12 MR. NELSON: Let's please turn to Plaintiff's Exhibit 166, Page 15. 13 14 Did you say 166? 15 (By Mr. Nelson) Yes. Q. 16 Α. Thank you. And actually, that reminds me --17 Q. 18 MR. NELSON: I apologized for this 19 earlier. It's been sitting right here. But I have 20 notebooks. 21 Let's please turn to Page 15 of this. 22 (By Mr. Nelson) Mr. Bratic, did you rely on Q. 23 this document in the formation of your opinion? 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. Could you please read it to the jury?

Well, this is an internal document at Google, 1 Α. 2 and it says: The same big-thinking approach applies to AdSense content pages. Sergey's billion-dollar idea was 3 at an offsite three years ago when he said, quote, there 5 are hundreds of millions of searches but billions of web pages out there. Why aren't we monetizing them? 6 7 Was this a billion-dollar idea? Ο. 8 It was much more than a billion-dollar idea. 9 It's eight times more than that. It's been about 8 10 billion in sales so far. And I might add, just to make sure everybody 11 12 knows who Sergey is, Sergey Brin is one of the 13 co-founders of Google. 14 Q. Okay. 15 MR. NELSON: Let's please go to 16 Plaintiff's Exhibit 1700. 17 Α. Okay. 18 (By Mr. Nelson) Now, Mr. Bratic, did you rely Q. 19 on -- on this document? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Okay. And what does -- how did Sergey Brin describe AdSense for Content's technology? 22 2.3 Well, the highlighted point here talks about 24 AdSense for Content, and it says: This team engineered 25 a technology as we come --

```
1
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Sorry, Your Honor.
   object to this as not in the report, the same issue as
2
3
   before.
4
                  MR. NELSON: Can we approach?
5
                  THE COURT: Yes.
                  (Bench conference.)
6
7
                  MR. NELSON: This literally came up at
   the deposition of Sergey Brin a few days ago, and we did
9
   searches. We got a whole swath of documents. Again, I
10
   can't represent when specifically this came in, but
   we've been trying our hardest to represent -- this -- we
11
   just found out about this document.
12
13
                  THE COURT: Well, it's already been
   published, and I'm going to allow this, in light of
14
15
   when -- when I know the testimony was taken from
   Mr. Brin and the fact that the documents came in just
16
17
   prior to his deposition.
18
                  So, I mean -- not prior. I mean sometime
19
   in November or December, correct?
20
                  MR. NELSON: Yes.
21
                  THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to overrule
   the -- overrule the objection.
22
2.3
                  (Bench conference concluded.)
24
   MR. NELSON:
                Let's please put that back on the board,
25
   please. And let's zoom in on what Sergey Brin
```

describes. 1 2 Yes. Well, what he said is that AdSense for 3 Content has become the monetization engine for Google, and he talks about the billions of impressions and so 5 forth. But also at the very end, he says it was a colossal achievement. 6 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) Okay. Now, are you aware of whether the CEO, Eric Schmidt, has also made similar statements about the AFC being the monetization engine 10 of Google? 11 A. Yes. MR. NELSON: Let's --12 13 (By Mr. Nelson) Did you rely on any other 0. 14 documents? 15 Α. Yes. There were other documents like this. MR. NELSON: Let's please turn to 16 17 Plaintiff's Exhibit 372. 18 Q. (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here? 19 This is a document for -- from an internal --20 internal Google presentation in March of 2007, which is 21 shortly before the hypothetical negotiation. 22 And it says: AFC Overview for Joan. And I'm

not sure if I got her last name right, but I think it's a lady by the name of Joan Bratty (phonetics).

2.3

24

Q. Okay. And did you rely on any portion of this

```
document?
1
2
        Α.
             Yes.
3
        Q.
             Okay.
4
                  MR. NELSON: Let's go to that page,
5
  please.
             (By Mr. Nelson) What does it say down here?
6
        Q.
             Well, this says at the bottom that -- in this
        Α.
   document, that AFC, AdSense for Content, is the leading
   mechanism to capture brand spend and to leverage the
   growth of the entire internet.
10
11
        0.
             And how does that affect your analysis?
             Well, that's clearly an indication, not just
12
        Α.
   of commercial success, but that AdSense for Content is
13
   very valuable to help the company use as leverage or a
14
15
   springboard for growth.
16
             By the way, we heard testimony from Dr. Rhyne
        Q..
   today that there's AdSense for Content Online, and
17
18
   there's AdSense for Content Direct --
19
        Α.
             Yes.
20
             -- which is not an accused product here.
21
   You're aware of that?
             I am aware of that.
22
        Α.
2.3
             Can you please tell the jury, when we hear or
  see figures for AdSense for Content in general, what is
24
25
  the breakdown of revenues between AdSense for Content
```

Online and AdSense for Content Direct?

1

2

3

5

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

24

- A. AdSense for Content Online accounts for about 84 percent of total AdSense for Content sales, and then the remaining 14 percent relates to AdSense for Content Direct, which is not an accused product.
- Q. Now, in addition to Google's profit margin and what their profit margin is, do publishers receive any benefits from these patents?
- 9 A. Oh, publishers receive, obviously, lots of 10 benefits.
 - Q. What are the benefits that publishers receive?
 - A. Well, one of the key benefits is that publishers get significant payments from Google. They get to share in the ad revenues, and they get to take the content on their website, which is not generating any money for them, in terms of revenue, and they get to monetize it.
 - That's -- that's what all these documents have been talking about, monetizing, including monetizing those websites.
- Q. What is your understanding from Dr. Rhyne about the importance of these patents to enabling publishers to benefit from this system?
 - A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that again?
- 25 Q. Sure.

```
What is your understanding from Dr. Rhyne
1
2
  about the importance of publishers being able to benefit
3
  from these invention?
             Oh. Well, without practicing the
4
        Α.
5
  patents-in-suit, the publishers would not be able to
  monetize or generate advertising revenue because all of
  this is done in an automated fashion for these many,
  many millions of publishers.
9
            Do you have any evidence that Google knows and
10
   is aware of the benefit to publishers?
11
        Α.
            Oh, yes.
12
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please turn to
   Plaintiff's Exhibit 192.
13
14
        Α.
             Okay.
15
             (By Mr. Nelson) What are we looking at here?
16
             Well, this is a communications plan. And I
        Α.
17
  might mention, if you -- if I can --
18
        Q.
             Yes, sir.
19
             -- the very top says: Project -- just so
20
   everybody knows -- Fresh Choice Launch. That was
21
  AdSense for Content Online. And I mentioned that the
22
  name changed. After the acquired acquisition of Applied
   Semantics, they then swapped out the name Fresh Choice
23
24
  for AdSense. But that's -- we're talking about AdSense
25
  for Content Online.
```

```
And then if you look down here, it talks --
1
  top-line positioning, and it says: Google's fully
2
  automated, self-service program allows publishers to
3
  profit from showing Google AdWords on their websites.
5
             Okay. And did that affect your analysis here?
        Q.
             Yes, because I have to look at the benefits to
   those who practice the patent. That's part of the
  Georgia-Pacific analysis. And benefits are not just to
9
   Google, but it's to its publisher partners as well.
10
             Did you rely on any other documents?
             Yes.
        Α.
12
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please go to
  Plaintiff's Exhibit 677.
13
14
             677. Okay.
        Α.
15
             (By Mr. Nelson) And what are we looking at
16
  here, Mr. Bratic?
17
             I'm sorry. This is a -- well, the title of it
        Α.
18
   is Content-Targeted Advertising Discussion. Again, this
19
   is an internal Google study from March 2003, which is
   pretty close, I believe, to the time AdSense for Content
20
21
   Online was launched.
            Okay. And is there a particular part of this
22
        Q.
23
   document you relied on?
24
        Α.
            Yes.
```

6

11

25

Q.

Okay.

```
1
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please go to 206 of
2
   that document.
3
        Α.
             2.06?
             (By Mr. Nelson) Yeah.
4
5
             All right. So this is one of the things
        Α.
   they're focusing on at Google, which is easy
6
  monetization for hard-to-sell inventory. And this is --
  when we mean inventory, we mean to publishers' websites.
   And so Google is talking about the ability to ease --
10
   how easy it is to monetize hard-to-sell inventory; in
   other words, inventory or publisher partner websites
11
   that aren't generating any revenue or profits for the
12
13
   partners or anybody else.
14
             Did you rely on Google's public filings at all
15
   to determine whether these products are a commercial
16
   success?
        Α.
           Yes.
17
18
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please go to
19
  Plaintiff's Exhibit 1047.
20
        Α.
             Okay.
21
             (By Mr. Nelson) What document is this,
22
   Mr. Bratic?
2.3
             This is -- excuse me. I mentioned earlier
24
  about the Securities and Exchange Commission, and this
25
   is a document called the 10-K filing.
```

```
It's an annual report that companies like
1
2
  Google that are publicly traded -- in other words, their
3
  stocks are sold on a stock exchange in the United
   States. They've got to file this kind of document
5
  called the 10-K; file every year -- excuse me -- a 10-K
  form every year.
6
             And it's got a lot of financial information.
  It's got a lot of discussion about the company's
  business, its operations. And this happens to be for
10
  the year ended December 31st, 2008, I believe.
11
            Mr. Bratic, did Google make any statements
  related to AdSense in this public filing?
12
13
        Α.
          They did.
14
                  MR. NELSON: Let's please go to Page 12
15
  of the pdf.
16
        Α.
             What page was it? I'm sorry.
17
             (By Mr. Nelson) It's Page 9 of the document,
18
  but it's Page 12 of the pdf.
19
                  MR. NELSON: If you can zoom in on it up
20
   on the screen.
21
        Α.
             Okay. Great. Thank you.
22
             (By Mr. Nelson) Did you rely on these
   statements, Mr. Bratic, in the formation of your
23
24
   opinion?
25
             Yes. And if I can just read some of the
```

```
highlighted language -- I don't want to bore you with
   everything, but it says: Access to advertisers, so
2
3
  that's part of the benefits.
4
             It says: Many small website companies and
5
   content producers do not have the time or resources to
  develop effective programs for generating revenue from
6
   online advertising.
8
             And then I'm jumping down: And Google AdSense
9
   promotes effective revenue generation.
10
             The last sentence I've highlighted is:
   Google network member determines -- the member --
11
  network member would be the publisher -- determines the
12
13
   placement of the ads on its website and controls and
14
   directs the nature of the ad content.
15
             Did the benefit to publishers -- aside from
16
   Google's profit, did the benefit to publishers factor
17
   into your determination of a royalty rate here?
18
        Α.
             Yes.
19
        0.
             How so?
20
             Well, as I said just a little while ago, you
        Α.
21
   have to consider, under Georgia-Pacific, the benefits to
   everybody who practices the patent.
22
2.3
                  THE COURT: Well, we're going to take up
24
   there in the morning --
25
                  THE WITNESS: Okay.
```

```
THE COURT: -- okay?
 1
                  Ladies and Gentlemen, I'm going to excuse
 2
 3
  you this evening. We've got to break right -- just a
   little before 5:00 today. I've got another commitment I
 5
  need to attend to.
                  So if you'll remember my prior
 6
   instructions, and don't talk about the case. Have a
   nice evening and a safe trip home.
9
                  COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise.
10
                  (Jury out.)
11
                  THE COURT: All right. Y'all have a
12
   seat.
13
                  Y'all have anything to take up tonight?
14
                  MR. VERHOEVEN: Not from our side, Your
15
   Honor.
16
                  MR. TRIBBLE: Nothing here, Your Honor.
17
                  THE COURT: All right. Court's in
18
   recess.
19
                  (Court adjourned.)
20
21
22
2.3
24
25
```

1	
1	
2	<u>CERTIFICATION</u>
3	
4	I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a
5	true and correct transcript from the stenographic notes
6	of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the
7	best of my ability.
8	
9	
10	
11	/s/
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14	
15	
16	/s/
17 Deputy Official Court Reporter State of Texas No.: 7804 18 Expiration Date 12/31/10	State of Texas No.: 7804
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